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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Youth Orders Its New World

Australia Buys Fight Planes

Roosevelt Has a Strange Day

Hamelin Recalls Pied Piper

Russia Parades Wide Press

Marblehead Views Aged Fence

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY prepares to picture through youth the world youth would build to replace the world "old men planned." With students from England, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, China and Turkey joining young Americans, the summer course attempts to interpret and influence a great social tide. Today witnesses more than the customary conflict between youth with its enthusiasms and ideals and age with its caution and realism. Youth is denied by conditions right to earn a living, raise a family. Reconstruction or revolution, maybe both, lie ahead. Education seeks to counsel as youth forces age to compromise—Or takes over the job of running the world.

¶ New York City's Chamberlain, Prof. A. A. Berle, brilliant economist, ushers in youth's movement with a national radio address. He does not fear, but exults in the epochal adventure young men and young women are undertaking. He sees vast dreams and counsels against their over-quick adoption. He pleads for calmness and close study of the best each nation has to offer today to the general plan. He points the need of regarding this as no mere economic or social undertaking—More than all else, this is a normal, promising spiritual adventure.

¶ Australia feels the uncertain situation of the Far East and begins to pour money into armaments. After ordering a 7500-ton cruiser of the British Leander type, mounting six-inch guns, Sir George Pearce, Minister of Defense, announces contracting with a Southampton, England, firm for 24 amphibion sea gull planes, costing $1,725,000. Thus one more already burdened nation yields to the general pressure—A world that can muster neither calmness nor confidence can always muster more money for cannon.

¶ The President of the United States has a busy day. He listens to the advocates of silver legislation, studies the new revenue bill with Secretary Morgenthau, considers sugar control, confers with Vice-President Garner and Speaker Rainey, talks to Congress chieftains on early adjournment. In the midst he attends the obsequies of former Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin. All but the funeral is on a train rolling to New York, rolling back to Washington—Strange contrasts lie in changing human scenes; the nation's business must go on.

¶ Hamelin, Germany, invites its children and children's children to return for the 650th anniversary of the legendary Pied Piper. Beginning May 20, the all-summer celebration will reënact the story of the strange musician who, on June 26, 1284, after the burgomaster had refused to pay him for ridding the town of rats, piped to the children who danced away after him until swallowed up in a mountain cavern. It is pathetic drama that has wrung the world's heart, but there's always hope of a happy ending—A relenting if unpaid rascal might come piping the children home again.

¶ Washington speculates on what could occur if President Roosevelt induces Congress to make government funds available for home building. If 1,000,000 families were aided to build homes costing $5000 each, about twice that would go for furnishings and putting in necessary services. This primary expenditure of $15,000,000,000 would send dollars turning over thrice, meaning $45,000,000,000 of activity. Even then only 3 per cent of the people would get new homes—But, argue the home aid advocates, the results would make all the people believe prosperity had come.

¶ Soviet Russia's press celebrates its twenty-second anniversary, dating from the establishing of Pravda as an underground newspaper in 1912. Pravda, Communist Party organ, has now a circulation of 1,700,000, while Izvestia, Soviet Government organ, has 1,600,000. There are 4162 papers published in the Soviet Union. The total newspaper circulation is 12 times that of all the papers in the Tsarist régime. But a single defect makes the whole great structure near to meaningless—"Freedom of the press" is totally unknown.

¶ Marblehead, placid monument in Massachusetts history, experiences a tremor when for the first time in 51 years the Chief Fence Viewer condemns a fence. Vernon Sanborn, C. F. V., notifies the selectmen a certain "70-degree" barrier has become dangerous since a board was removed to let the town cats through. The selectmen approve. The Chief Fence Viewer serenely awaits his opportunity to serve in a world where family life long since flowed over its front gate and garden wall—Marblehead preserves for the nation the traditions through which it grew to greatness.

Press Anniversary in Russia Dates From 1912 and Includes 4162 Newspapers—All Official

No Crime News Printed Until Criminals Are Caught; Private Lives Never Exposed to Public Gaze; People Wait in Queues to Get Papers

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 5—Soviet Russia's press is celebrating today its twenty-second anniversary, based upon the establishment of Pravda, the Communist Party organ, as an underground newspaper in 1912. The prerevolutionary Russian press is correctly ignored in this annual celebration, as there is no connection between the old and the new press in Russia.

Soviet newspapers point with pride to the fact that their combined circulation is now about 12 times that of the newspapers of Tsarist Russia, and growth has been so rapid that artificial restriction of the circulation of leading newspapers is now necessary. Pravda, Communist organ, and Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, have attained circulations of 1,700,000 and 1,600,000, respectively, and their circulations have been stabilized at these figures.

There are now 4162 newspapers published in the Soviet Union, as compared with 500 in 1923 and 600 in 1929. Of these 3820 are published in the Russian language and 342 in languages of the national minorities. Newspapers are now published in every language used in the Soviet Union, including some for which no alphabet had been devised prior to the revolution. In addition, there are thousands of "wall newspapers," mimeographed sheets pasted on the walls of factories, schools, trade union centers, and collective farms.

The ruling Communist Party and the Soviet Government control and operate all newspapers in the Soviet Union. All journalists are therefore government officials, and no opposition newspapers of any kind are tolerated. "Freedom of the press" is frankly repudiated as a "bourgeois conception." Any item which appears in any Soviet newspaper may therefore be regarded as officially approved, either by the Soviet Government or the Communist Party, or both.

To the foreign observer, the Soviet press appears painfully monotonous. Being used as a gigantic machine for Communist propaganda and education, nearly all Soviet newspapers devote most of their space to political and economic news presented solely from the Communist viewpoint. Foreign news is assembled by the Government-owned Tass news agency, which selects only such items as are considered useful for Communist propaganda. Soviet citi-

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Debt Pay Day Forces Action By Roosevelt

Will Send Message to Congress on Baffling International Issue

Legislators Restive

Appear Unwilling to Allow Token Payments Under 'No Default' Title

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5—Pledging himself to send a war debts message to Congress within two weeks, President Roosevelt today was facing one of the most awkward and baffling international situations of his Administration.

On the one hand he wants to do much as he has done in the past and accept modest sums from debtor nations as token payments, declaring in turn that he regards the payment as "no default." But Congress, having taken due note of the British budget surplus, is unwilling to allow the President the leeway in assuring debtors that they were in good standing which he has utilized hitherto.

Meanwhile, the next pay day, June 15, is coming nearer. On the horison are two factors which may be turned into advantages: First, the Johnson bill debarring new loans or monetary issues to nations in debt-default is a lever to bring pressure to bear on debtors. Second, silverites are clamoring for another concession, and while their appetites are avid, they may not be above supporting war debt payments in silver, thus taking a quantity of the metal off the world market and improving its price.

It had been the President's original intention to send a war debts message explaining exactly why he had interpreted token payments as "no default," and asking for continuing authority to use the same tactics. Now, however, his task is not so simple. The one certain fact is that a fundamental settlement of the war

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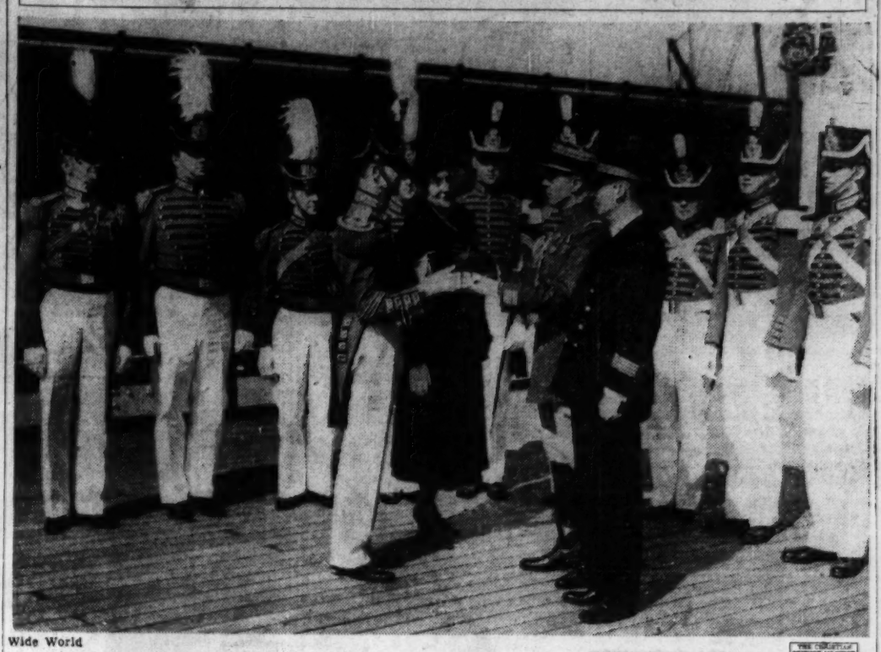
Revolutionary Hero's Sword Handed Over



Wide World

French Military Attaché Turns Over Relic to Seventh Regiment, New York

President Puts New Deal Back Of U. S. Islands

Determined They Shall Enjoy Share in More Abundant Life

Already Shows Way

Aids All on Sugar Tariff and Will Build $1,000,000 Plant in Virgin Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5 — The Roosevelt Administration is determined that the island possessions of the United States shall share in his plans for a "more abundant life."

Recent developments here indicate that the Chief Executive and his assistants have agreed to work for the rehabilitation of outlying territories, even though in some cases it may mean running contrary to wishes of opposing interests on the mainland.

Among these are:

1. The President's announcement that he will send to Congress a message setting forth his belief that the coconut oil tax imposed in the tax bill is unfair to the Philippines and in violation of the spirit of the Philippine Independence Act.

2. Announcement from Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, of the official personnel of a Virgin Islands company to assist in the economic rehabilitation of the islands under a $1,000,000 public works allotment.

3. Mr. Ickes' expression of opinion that the Hawaiian Islands, to which the President plans an inspection trip in July, "should in the course of time be granted statehood."

Has Eye for Island Sugar

Other indications of the President's consideration for the islands are the fact that in spite of vehement protest from sugar beet interests of the mainland, he succeeded in getting Congress to pass a sugar bill placing sharp limitations in domestic sugar production, but leaving import quotas to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. When he signs this bill next week, the President will issue a statement covering the quotas he and Mr. Wallace have agreed upon for Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

The beet sugar industry in the United States owes its present position largely to high tariffs that have held back large supplies of cane sugar from the islands. It is generally believed that the Administration will no longer uphold this artificial tariff protection, but will use the tariff powers soon to be granted by Congress to bring about a 50 per cent reduction in the duty on Cuban sugar.

Mrs. Roosevelt's visit to Puerto Rico also may be mentioned as serving to assure the islanders of the President's deep interest in their welfare. Her mere presence there gave hope to the people, officials on the island say. With her went Miss Lorena Hickok of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, who reported directly to her chief, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, on her return here.

Tugwell Visits Islands

Simultaneously with the President's wife's visit was one from Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, who studied the possibility of helping Puerto Rico's agricultural difficulties, intensified by hurricanes of recent years, while Mr. F. A. Silcox, United States forester visited the islands to see what could be done to get timber back as an important factor in the island economy.

In the Virgin Islands the Interior Department plans to set up a $1,000,000 government-owned and operated cooperative to develop the sugar and rum industries. The workers will share the profits. Dr. Paul M. Pearson, Governor of the islands, was yesterday named president of the corporation. A board was also appointed to take charge of a subsistence homestead project to be established in connection with the cooperative. Two-room houses, instead of the present island standard of one room, will be constructed and sold to the inhabitants on long-term credit.

Government to Build Hotel

Officials here are watching the Virgin Islands experiment in long-range planning with a great deal of interest. While the charter under which the cooperative was organized makes it possible for the governmental company to run all the business of the islands, officials deny that there will be any attempt to develop a completely collective state at present. Hand-in-hand with the rehabilitation of industry go plans for developing the tourist industry. The Government is building a hotel which it will own and operate and the tropical beauties of the islands will be the subject of an extensive travel advertising campaign.

President Roosevelt's firm opposition on the coconut oil tax leads to the conclusion that he promised Filipino officials, if they agreed to accept the terms for their independence in the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act, that he would look out for their welfare.

The Act provides a gradually rising tariff scale not reaching the full height levied against foreign nations until 10 years have elapsed. Since the Philippines are the chief marketers of coconut oil in this country, the tax proposed would hit the islands as hard as a tariff duty.

Leather Strike Still Uncertain As to Its Ending

Basis Is Laid for an Agreement but Each Must Give Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., May 5 — The leather strike see-sawed again toward settlement today. Basis for agreement reached last night by representatives of employers, employees, and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration must be approved, however, by members of the Manufacturers' Association and the National Leather Workers Union before an official end to the week-old controversy can be declared. Then between 6000 and 8000 men and women leather workers will parade with relief back to their benches in Salem, Peabody, Lynn, Danvers, and Woburn.

The tentative agreement worked out last night was said to represent a "surrender" on the part of the employers, although concessions were made by both sides. It is understood that it concedes what amounts to a closed shop system and unionization of shipping room and other associated workers.

Mr. Edward Fisher, chairman of the arbitration board, in making official announcement of the basic agreement, noted that a "spirit of harmony" had pervaded the negotiations.

Meanwhile reports were rife that radicals within the unions had attempted to prolong the strike for their own ends. Mr. Raymond S. Roberts, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, charged outright that labor leaders had sought a continuation of the rift to strengthen their union numerically and financially.

Meetings tomorrow may decide the issue but union leaders, who had scheduled a gathering for this afternoon, said they would not act on the basic agreement until the manufacturers had done so. A number of employers were expected to hold out stubbornly and the possibilities of a reopening of the shops next Monday were still uncertain.

Spain's Premier Gets Vote of Confidence

MADRID, May 5 (AP)—The new Government of Premier Ricardo Samper Ibañez won a vote of confidence May 2 in its first test before the Chamber of Deputies, 217 against 47.

The vote came after Señor Samper had formally presented his Cabinet, expressing the hope that "we can successfully cope with the responsibilities confronting us."

By the overwhelming victory the possibility of dissolution of Congress by President Niceto Alcala Zamora was avoided. Socialists and Left Republicans had bitterly attacked the new Government.

Many deputies refrained from voting, fearing consequences of the downfall of the Government.

Flower Show at Atlanta Attracts 40,000 Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Forty thousand visitors attended the thirteenth annual rose show here April 27, Mrs. C. C. Pittman, with a Una Wallase, won the prize for the best rose in the show entered in the pink class.

An interesting side line was the sight-seeing tour to neighboring estates conducted by a motorcade. The exhibition was held in the large airport with the various flower displays arranged against a background of green pine tree tops.

Pressure by NRA On States Raises Serious Question

Legislators' Association Fears It Will Lead to Federal Dictation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 5—The question of whether or not the states are too readily extending the operation of the NRA into fields over which the Federal Government has no jurisdiction is one deserving of the most serious consideration, due to the precedents such action may establish for the future, in the opinion of experts on state government here.

There is also considerable danger, it is felt by the experts, that such state laws may be found unconstitutional in some of the states, although it is admitted that what proves to be good public policy may find a way in spite of constitutional handicaps.

A number of states have already adopted legislation providing for state cooperation in NRA enforcement, although at least two states where such legislation was considered failed to adopt it. An NRA enforcement law is having a stiff battle fought over it here in Illinois.

So important are the questions involved, that the American Legislators Association here, headed by Mr. Henry W. Toll, former State Senator in Colorado, has decided to make an extended study of the subject, Mr. Toll said in an interview yesterday, and is already at work collecting data for the study.

In the ranks of the experts there is some doubt as to the constitutionality, at least in a number of states, of delegating the exercise of state legislative powers to federal officials, as has been attempted in connection with the NRA.

But beyond this point is the further question of what the reaction may be if the Federal Government attempts to dictate questions of state legislation, particularly when they involve transfer of power from the State to the Federal Government.

It is unquestionably suitable for the Federal Government to advise the states on what types of state legislation might be desirable, it is conceded, but will it establish an undesirable precedent for the Federal Government to urge particular types of legislation too strongly—this is the point under discussion.

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Things Present

"Bert" and I Visit Budapest" is the kind of foreign correspondence that everyone can enjoy. It is human; miss it at your own expense. Editorial Page.

Those beautiful purple or amber beads you are wearing, lady, may once have been an ordinary milk bottle or pickle jar, as you will note in "Where Sunlight Lifts the Price," on the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page.

Every automobile driver will be interested in today's article in the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

Mm-m! President Eliot of Harvard had strong reasons for opposing baseball and football. Sport fans, be sure to read "President Eliot Looks at Football," on the Home Forum Page.

The important events of the week are summarized each Saturday on the World News Map. Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, another article in the "New Deals, Past and Present" series, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Outer Mongolia Put On War-Time Basis As Bar to Japanese

PEIPING, China, May 5 —Officials from Outer Mongolia said today that Soviet Russia is rapidly placing the entire area upon a war-time basis.

The Soviet action, in the view of the visiting Mongolians, is an attempt to remove a threat of a possible Japanese invasion of Russia via North China and Mongolia.

Military preparations, said Mr. Pai Yunti, a high Mongolian official, has been ordered by Soviet war chiefs throughout Outer Mongolia.

All branches of modern military forces are being developed, he said, with emphasis upon rebelling any invasion from the East and Southeast.

Outer Mongolia, continued the visitor, has acquired 300 military aircraft, while military conscription has been inaugurated for tribesmen.

(Outer Mongolia lies between Siberia and Inner Mongolia. It established a people's republic modeled after the U. S. S. R., and Soviet influence since has been strong, although China technically has not abandoned its suzerainity.)

The visitors said that while Russians are directing these widespread military preparations, only one regiment of Soviet troops is in Outer Mongolia, composing the Soviet Legation guards at Urga.

Australia Adds 24 Planes to Service

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 5 (AP)—Purchase of 24 seagull amphibions was announced yesterday by the Minister of Defense, shortly after announcement of construction of a heavy cruiser in Australia's program of increasing its defenses in view of the uncertain situation in the Far East.

Sir George Pearce, the minister, declared the Commonwealth was reinforcing its defenses in the air as on the sea, and that a contract for the planes, totaling $1,725,000, was being placed with a Southampton, England, firm.

Earlier this week he announced placing of a contract for a 7500-ton cruiser of the British Leander type, armed with six-inch guns.

Water for Manchester To Cover English Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRASMERE, Eng.—The tiny village of Mardale near here has been evacuated in order that plans may be carried out for increasing Manchester's water supply. This will result in the village being submerged.

A huge dam is to be erected at the north end of Haweswater, raising the water level by 95 feet, and increasing the length of the lake from 2 miles to 4½ miles. Two years ago Manchester postponed an ambitious scheme in connection with Haweswater on the grounds of economy, and the proposed measure now in hand is only a part of what was once contemplated.

Honors Are Paid To Lafayette On Opening Exhibit

French Ambassador Guest at Ceremonies Held in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—The formal opening of the Lafayette centenary exhibition at La Maison Française in Rockefeller Center last night was marked by elaborate private ceremonies, including a reception in honor of M. André de Laboulaye, French Ambassador to the United States.

Preceding the reception for the Ambassador, a detachment from the Seventh Regiment, famous New York militia unit, under the command of Col. Ralph C. Tobin, presented the colors. The flags used in this pageant were supplied by the leading patriotic societies of the American Revolution. Others who participated in the ceremonies were Miss Anne Morgan and Judge Walter P. Gardner.

Held under the auspices of The American Friends of Lafayette and Les Amis du Musée de Blerancourt, this exhibit commemorates the centenary of the passing of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Items of interest include the "Gatinais cannon," trophy of the Revolution, which was captured by the American forces at Yorktown and presented by General Washington to Rochambeau. It was sent to this country from the Musée des Invalides in Paris especially for this exhibit. With the cannon are shown Lafayette's sword and sash and a pair of his epaulettes which he treasured throughout his life and willed to his son George Washington Lafayette.

Also shown are a brace of pistols carried by General Washington during the Revolution and bequeathed by him to Lafayette; Lafayette's large armchair and writing table from his library at Lagrange, where he passed the last 34 years of his life, and his dressing case which he used throughout the Revolution.

Lafayette's life is traced through an unusual collection of manuscripts in the exhibit. It is believed that this is the first time that a "biography of manuscripts" has been attempted.

Back Tax Hurdle Perplexes Boston City Administration, 32,000 Owing $18,000,000

New England News Review Finds NRA Asking Injunction to Cleanse Cleansers in Massachusetts; Relief Recipients Chasing Dollars

City Affairs

Back Tax Hurdle

Boston's drive to get back some $18,000,000 in back taxes met its first major stumblingblock today. If the taxes were owed by persons who actually cannot pay or who have already placed their cases before the State Board of Tax Appeal, any drive to get them would be a fizzle.

Mayor Mansfield today asked Mr. John F. Doherty, City Collector, to determine if these restrictions applied to the Boston delinquents. Back came Mr. Doherty: "With 32,000 individuals owing a total of $18,151,873, such an estimate is impossible."

Meantime, bill collectors, those unwanted if not unhappy people who pursue neglected payments, may yet have a chance of appearing in some statue of civic virtue. Yesterday Mr. William Minot, chairman of the large taxpayer committee which will help the Mayor get the back taxes, proposed a New York collection agency be engaged.

Fire Prevention

Mr. Joseph E. Toomey just won't be fired! He ostensibly lost his job as zoning inspector for the City of Boston when Mayor Mansfield's economy ax began to fall and the position was combined with that of superintendent of bridges. Only the superintendent of bridges survived the merger. But Mr. Toomey, a civil service employee, insists that he cannot be fired. He, with Mr. John F. Sullivan, who simultaneously was jerked out of his chair as superintendent of ferries, fought to get back their jobs, but lost. Still unconvinced, they filed petitions in the South Boston district court the other day for a review of the facts.

Mr. Toomey's case comes up May 15, Mr. Sullivan's May 24.

Cotton Week

Cotton means much to New England, much to Boston. New England cities manufacture cotton textiles. Boston garners some of the carrying trade. So Mayor Mansfield today appealed to Bostonians to join in promoting the National Cotton Week, May 14 to 19.

Two More Stampers

Boston's drive against welfare frauds continued today.

Racketeers behind the counterfeit stamp system by which $900 to $2000 a week is going into their

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Mexico Withdraws Resignation From League of Nations

MEXICO, D. F., May 5 (AP)—The Mexican Government has decided to retain its membership in the League of Nations and has instructed its representative in Geneva to withdraw the notice of resignation presented two years ago, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced last night.

In a statement Dr. Puig said:

"On instructions of the President of the Republic, the Minister of Foreign Relations today ordered Mexico's representative to the League of Nations, Minister Castillo Najera, to communicate to the Secretary-General of the League the nullification of Mexico's note of December, 1932, in which, because of economic reasons, the retirement of our country from the League was announced to become effective within two years in accordance with the regulations of that organization.

"The effect of the new instructions issued today, as is understood, is that Mexico will remain in the League."

Mexico joined the League in 1931, at the same time making reservations against Article 31, referring to the acceptance by members of regional pacts. This was generally understood to mean that Mexico, like Argentina, refused to recognize the validity of the Monroe Doctrine.

Canadian Press Lauded by Gagnon

TORONTO, May 5 (AP)—In his presidential address, Mr. Henri Gagnon, general manager of the Quebec paper, Le Soleil, told the annual meeting of the Canadian Press May 3 that, with the possible exception of the war years, there has not been in the history of the cooperative news-gathering association of the Canadian daily newspapers, a period in which its usefulness to the papers and to the country itself has been so clearly demonstrated as during the last few months.

He reviewed the important nature of legislation and debates at Ottawa and in several of the provincial legislatures in showing what the Canadian press has been able to be in placing these proceedings before the people of Canada. The work of the organization recently in this regard he considered an outstanding evidence of its public usefulness.

'Little Congress' Sees New York From Bus

Special from Monitor Bureau

NE WYORK, May 5—Secretaries to members of Congress, who call themselves "The Little Congress," are here today, 291 strong, viewing "little" New York from the sight-seeing bus route. They visited Wall Street, the stock exchange and saw Manhattan from the Battery to Harlem River.

Ibn Saud Pushes Conquest Into Yemen; Uses Tanks in Capture of Hodeida Port

Italian Ships Reinforce British in Maintaining Order at Front

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 5—Armored cars and tanks are reliably reported to have played a part in the capture of Hodeida, the Yemen port, which has been occupied by the Wahabi forces.

According to information received here today, the town surrendered without a struggle. A British steamer took off a number of citizens, mostly Indians, many of whom are now taking refuge at Kamaran Island, where the British authorities from Aden have a medical station for pilgrim traffic, though the island itself is not British territory. Other ships are proceeding from Aden to take off refugees. Meanwhile three small Italian war vessels have been sent from Eritrea to reinforce the British sloop Penzance. Royal Air Force airplanes had already gone to Hodeida earlier in the week from Aden to help maintain order.

Though Yemen's ruler, the Imam Yahia, has frequently been in trouble with the British owing to the same propensity for ignoring frontiers which got him into the present trouble with King Ibn Saud, he has many sympathizers here. He is known as a cultured, if autocratic, ruler, who has always kept in close touch with European affairs.

British official circles, however, feel that King Ibn Saud is more likely to prove a good neighbor for Aden than the Imam has been.

Remembering the comparative ease with which the Turks formerly conquered Yemen, informed observers expect King Ibn Saud will obtain control of the country. The Imam's regular forces are small and their loyalty is doubtful. The peasants are stout-hearted and armed, but are regarded as unlikely to try to put up organized resistance—partly because the Imam is not altogether popular.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out that never in history has an Arab ruler controlled the whole peninsula. Even the prophet Muhammad's sway never extended as far as King Ibn Saud's does today.

Desert Struggle

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Fighting

Position of Hodeida and of Kamaran Island Used as Refugee Station

Only 400 Bills Await Action On Beacon Hill Before May 25, When Legislators Plan to Quit

Race Betting and More Profits for Package Liquor Dealers Are Among Measures Remaining to Be Disposed Of in Massachusetts

With prorogation tentatively set for May 25, the Massachusetts Legislature reveals itself to be primarily a "bouncer." As is invariably the case, the Legislature this session has bounced more laws out than it has admitted into the body of statutes. Of 1823 matters originally filed in both branches, 192 have become law, while only about 400 remain to be acted on.

Even this record reveals this Legislature to be more friendly to new laws than was its predecessor, for at this time last year but 169 laws had been enacted.

Governor Ely, who has not been at the State House all week, signed but eight bills, and these were sent to him at his home in Westfield.

The thrusting forth by the Judiciary Committee of a rather thoroughly emasculated police bill, timorously "advisory" instead of ruggedly mandatory, featured the legislative week.

The salary restoration bill now lies on the Governor's desk, and the big question is how to adjust the appropriation provision.

Two first-class investigations threatened to get under way last week—one in regard to land takings in the Ware and Swift River areas; the other in regard to an alleged liquor monopoly that has gained a foothold in the State.

Most of the important remaining matters are in the Ways and Means Committee. There remain: the bill providing for betting on horse and dog races, a bill for public ownership of the Boston El, various bills relating to reforms in the judiciary, various bills affecting the liquor law, mainly imposing restrictions on drugstores and making the going easier for the package stores, which have been finding no pearls in their oysters.

A brief survey of the legislative week reveals the following actions:

Senate

Action: Concurred with House in accepting adverse committee reports on about 29 bills calling for millions of dollars' worth of highway construction.

Significance: Definitely disposes of a drove of pork-barrel bills that might have so larded the budgetary skids that the State would have faced a serious deficit.

⁂

Action: Concurred with House in accepting Governor's amendment whereby all state employees will receive a flat one-third salary restoration instead of the graduated restoration proposed originally by the Legislature.

Significance: Salary bill now ready for Governor's signature. Matter of original $600,000 appropriation must be gotten out of the way. Six hundred thousand dollars required to cover original restoration plan, Governor vetoed it. Now Legislature must act on veto and provide for the new appropriation of $480,000 required for the amended restoration bill.

⁂

Action: Passed bill increasing salaries of members of the Boston Licensing Board.

Significance: Provided bill gets Governor's signature, chairman will receive $600 instead of $4000, associate members will be boosted from $3500 to $6000 and secretary will advance from $3500. Increases based on argument repeal has doubled responsibilities and tasks of board.

⁂

House

Action: Passed to be engrossed (printed, to you) bill giving Mayor of Boston power to consolidate city departments with consent of council.

Significance: Senate has not yet acted on bill, but will probably pass, despite a couple of senators. These two senators lie quiescent until Mayor Mansfield's name is mentioned, then they out-Vesuvius Vesuvius.

⁂

Action: Passed to third reading a bill requiring installation of pick clocks on textile looms.

Significance: Sizable crumb for labor, but still a crumb. Assures better and more accurate checking on amount of work done per employee.

⁂

Action: Passed to be engrossed bill for supervision by the Public Utilities Commission of gas and electric holding companies.

Significance: A noble gesture. Doomed to speedy "booting" in Senate. Senate already has accepted adverse committee report on this bill. What a battery for someone or other is this committee to Senate combination.

⁂

Action: Passed to be engrossed bill controlling and regulating trucking on highways.

Significance: If finally enacted will provide first effectual restriction of cutthroat competition among truckers. Would set up a division in Utility Department to hear appeals for relief from destructive competition.

⁂

Action: Passed to third reading providing for local option in regard to liquor taverns.

Significance: Designed to make permanent local option provision written temporarily into the liquor law passed last fall.

⁂

Committees

Action: Ways and Means received the emasculated police what-you-may-call-it bill.

Significance: The shattered pieces of the Humpty Dumpty police coordination bill are on their way. Humpty cohering in all his parts would have been an unpopular legislative visitor. Piece by piece, the legislators may not find him so hard to deal with.

Promise — and Performance

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Debt Pay Day Forces Action

(Continued from Page 1)

debts problem along constructive lines is as distant as ever.

While the war debts question darkens the horizon, another day of varied and busy activity accentuated the turgid congressional situation. The President gave signs of easing up on stock issues through amendment to the securities bill and balanced the concession by a sterner attitude toward the stock market itself. The tax bill, which he is about to sign, is interpreted definitely as a "soak-the-rich" bill and the Chief Executive recognizes some of its various defects, but rather than risk the legislative chaos of turning it back, he is prepared to sign it reluctantly.

⁂

Gratitude to Mr. Woodin: After a regretful decision that he would be unable to attend the funeral of Mr. William H. Woodin, President Roosevelt reversed himself, rearranged appointments and with a party of government leaders traveled by special train to New York today to pay tribute to the honored memory of his faithful associate.

With him went Mrs. Roosevelt, the Vice-President, Speaker Rainey, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Arkansas, Democratic leader; Representative Joseph Byrns (D.), Tennessee, and Secretaries Morgenthau, Dern, Roper, Perkins, Cummings, the Presidential Secretaries and aides. The party returns to Washington this evening.

⁂

Silver Intrudes: It was necessary to combine business with the journey, and a group of silver Senators and Congressmen rode with the President as far as Baltimore. Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah led the silverites, as a showdown on the difficult issue approaches. They went over frankly and fully with the President possibilities of additional legislation to improve price of the white metal. The silver case has narrowed down to a demand for nationalization of the metal, to be followed by price boosts, and is now shorn of most of the frills embodied in the Dies bill and other proposed legislation.

The President does not object to any amount of silver legislation, including the Dies bill, as long as action remains permissive with him. But mandatory monetization of silver he regards as a dangerous and sweeping inflationary step. He has consistently opposed such action, personally and through Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

Compromise is plainly necessary, but it remains to be seen what concessions the President can give to the silver group. Already, he considers that the London silver agreement and the purchase plan have been a substantial boon to the industry. The possibility of other minor grants is narrowing, and the necessity of being pushed over the brink into big scale bimetallism if he wishes to keep the good will of the silver Senators has become very real.

The only way out seems to be an expression of presidential good will and intent to aid silver, if given permissive authority. If this is not enough for the silverites—and it presumably will not be enough since they now feel the President to be unfriendly to their interests—the last course is to let them introduce their most extreme measure, have a straight vote in both houses of Congress and dispose of the measure. Administration forces believe it will be defeated, but they regret the necessity of a rift, even if temporary, straight across Democratic Party ranks.

⁂

Stock Exchange Shackles: What hope there may have been that Congress would balk at forging effective shackles for the country's stock exchanges finally vanished. An overwhelming vote of 280 to 84 in the House yesterday finally convinced stock brokers and big business representatives here that their bitter fight had been in vain. With such support in the House for a relatively rigid measure it is now only a question of whether the Senate will concur or insist on its own slightly less rigid version.

The Senate's bill differs from that passed by the House primarily in that regulation under the former would be vested in an independent five-man administrative commission, whereas the House provides for putting the jurisdiction over security exchanges into the hands of the Federal Trade Commission which, incidentally, already controls issuance of securities. This change is considered likely although the House rejected by 145 to 102 a proposal for an independent three-man commission.

The Senate's preference for the commission is considered strong, partly because many believe the Federal Trade Commission already has more than it can do, and partly by the mere fact that it was proposed by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia whose opinion of financial matters carries great weight.

The only other serious challenge to the House bill during the final stages of passage yesterday was an effort to trim its 45 per cent margin requirement down to 40 per cent. The Senate bill leaves the margin requirement to the discretion of the special commission.

The House vote showed an almost solid Democratic lineup for the measure. Only 11 members of the President's party voted "No" and eight of those were from New York and New Jersey. Michigan, Missouri and Nevada each contributed one more negative Democratic vote. Republicans contributed the other 73 negative votes. In favor of the bill, in addition to 254 Democrats, were 22 Republicans, only two of whom were from the East and four Farmer-Labor members.

Many Americans Attend McGill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The number of Americans attending McGill University from almost every state in the United States actually exceeds those registered from the Province of Quebec, outside of Montreal. More than half of the students taking university courses this session are from Montreal but the second greatest body of undergraduates claims the United States as its home.

The cosmopolitan nature of McGill's undergraduate body is noteworthy, for in addition to residents from every one of the Dominion's nine provinces as well as from the United States, Great Britain and Ireland, there are others registered from the British West Indies, Newfoundland, the Argentine, Australia, Bermuda, British Guiana, China, Cuba, France, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, India, Irish Free State, Japan, South Africa, Spain and Switzerland.

Of the total registration in university courses 2174 are men and 825 women.

Back Tax Hurdle Perplexes Boston City Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

pockets have not been named. But today two more men charged with receiving welfare aid without working were arrested. Louis Douglas of Dorchester and Edward F. Dalton of East Boston were charged with larceny from the city of $79 and $15 respectively.

Recovery

Cleansing Cleansers

Cleansers and dyers have been frequently charged with NRA code violations. Washington has warned. Today Washington is acting.

First step in cleansing cleansers was an equity petition seeking a permanent injunction to compel two Massachusetts cleansing and dyeing firms to abide by the industry's code prices and rules.

U. S. District Attorney Francis A. W. Ford, in starting action in the Federal Court has an extra level in that one of the concerns operates an interlocking business in 15 Massachusetts and New Hampshire cities and towns. Thus interstate commerce is affected.

States Mr. Ford, "We are going to be relentless. . . Speedy prosecutions will be the rule."

Unskilled Skill

Honest efforts of a humanitarian government to afford relief does not prevent dishonest people from attempting to take bread from the poor. Thus the ERA, with definite amounts to work with, finds those it helps with a deserved dollar trying to chisel additional undeserved dollars.

Chief current method is unskilled labor getting onto skilled pay rolls, drawing skilled pay. Joseph P. Carney, Massachusetts ERA head, is out today after workers whose only skill is in making out dishonest work applications.

No more will workers' statements be trusted. All applicants will be examined by experts in various lines, must prove their ability. This morning 15 investigators started out.

Liquor

Headline History

"Federal Agents Beaten by Bootleggers, Gang Frees Prisoner, Recovers Liquor and Escape; Still in Chelsea House Raided Later; Drinking Club Also Is Discovered by Searchers": a headline in Boston morning paper today.

Headline a year ago, "Repealists Promise End of Bootlegger With Prohibition Repealed. Speakeasies, Too, Will Go. Crime Will Decrease."

Boston Port

Coming and Going

Boston will lose some of its population tomorrow. But it will gain back, almost at the same time, at least part of what it loses. While two transatlantic liners arrive at Commonwealth Pier to embark passengers for Europe, two more ocean greyhounds will pull up to debark some of their human cargo. The White Star liner Britannic will come in from New York to embark passengers. The Cunard Line ships Laconia and Tuscania will arrive from Europe to debark passengers. The Cameronia, another Cunarder, will arrive from New York to take on passengers.

It isn't often that Boston sees four of these floating hotels in port on the same day. That's what makes it news.

Miscellaneous

Milk Interlude

Down a steep hill in West Newton a milkwagon moved slowly, its driver carefully holding the horse back. Out from some bushes sprang a man. Flashing a badge he took four bottles of milk from the load. Off went the man. On went the milk wagon, its driver wide-eyed.

The milkman's boss had underestimated the epicurean ability of Newtonians, decided they would not miss the cream in their milk. But some did. The State Department of Public Health was notified.

Soon after the inspector had taken his samples the case had come up in the Newton District Court. Customers had been paying but 15 cents a quart for their milk. The four quarts taken on the Newton hill cost the cream-cheating dairyman $12.50 each, a total of $50.

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FRENCH Tues., May 8, at 10 A. M. Mon., May 7, at 7 P. M.
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LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441
CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 420
NEEDHAM, 968 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1730
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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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A new liquid transparent coating which is unhurt by acids, alkalis, alcohol and abrasions. The finest finish for floors, stairs, for furniture, bathroom or kitchen woodwork. Indoors or out, Roxite is the most remarkable product you ever saw. Come in and see the burning alcohol test.
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Given a Pound Package of Fertilizer
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A NEW GOLD RUSH is sweeping the country, not in Canyons or Gulches, but in old Bureau Drawers.
When President Roosevelt, with a stroke of his pen, increased the price of gold, it started millions of people searching in odd corners, old bureaus, chests and closets for gold, old gold (that is, bits of out of date jewelry, dental gold and old watches). Today these are worth more than they have been for two generations.
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Select your summer hats NOW ! ! ! Original effects by Monsieur and Mlle. PAQUET. Stitched fabric hats made to order . . . $3 and $5. Hats remodeled, $2. Larger headsizes a specialty. Telephone HUB bard 6798. 26 West St., Room 514, Fabyan Bldg., Boston.

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Linens THAT YOU WILL FIND IN THOSE HOMES WHERE FINER HOSPITALITY IS STUDIED!
PERAGIAN LUNCHEON SETS
Nine-piece sets including a beautiful runner and eight napkins. All linen, assorted patterns and colors. They're colorful, and smart for summer porches and summer luncheons $6.50
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IRISH DAMASK DINNER SETS
Exqusite fern or conventional designs, hand-hemmed, laundered and ready for use.
72 x 72 inch size, eight napkins, $25.00
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Conventional or rose patterns in popular Ivory shades, blending with the newest in Ivory China. Cloth is size 66x84, eight napkins included $20.00
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LINEN SHEETS
Fine quality linen with extra wide hems, full bed size. You'll find linen sheets delightfully cool during hot summer months.
72 x 108 inch size, a pair, $12.00
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For fashion correct tables, quality linens from Jordan Marsh Company predominate
LINENS—FOURTH FLOOR—MAIN STORE

To Monitor Readers . . . All Roads Lead to Boston, and Boston Is the Home of Jays . .
We would like all who come to the Annual Meeting to visit Jays so that we may further the acquaintance heretofore necessarily confined to the columns of the Monitor.
Once you see Jays, you will carry with you an impression that does not fit anywhere in your category of shopping experiences. So leave plenty of space in your luggage for such feminine wearables as you can't resist and presents to take back with you.

Mellon Charges 'Railroading' By Administration

Additional Income Tax Being Sought From Former Secretary

PITTSBURGH, May 5 (AP)—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, whom Republican leaders have called "the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton," asserts the Government is "railroading" him before a grand jury next week in an effort to collect excessive income taxes.

Mr. Mellon issued a statement last night disclosing that the Government is seeking $1,319,080.90 additional taxes and a penalty of $659,540.45, based on his 1931 return. He said he would appeal to the United States Board of Tax Appeals.

The director of the vast Mellon financial empire declared the action is in "utter disregard of statutory regulations" and that he is "as much in the dark as ever as to any grounds."

"What makes the Attorney-General's action more unjust," says the Mellon statement, "is the fact that when I voluntarily gave the Treasury a waiver of the statute of limitations on my 1931 return, I was promised by the duly authorized official of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that no action would be taken in my case without first giving me the usual hearing.

"The utter disregard of statutory regulations and settled procedure, which has been shown in my case, has confirmed the warning I received more than a year ago from a source high in the councils of the Democratic Party (in which I still have many friends) that a definite effort was being made to discredit me in connection with my administration of the Treasury or my tax affairs."

Asserting that had he "not been a member of the past three administrations, I would not now be the object of this extraordinary procedure," Mr. Mellon contended there are no grounds for the demand for additional taxes.

"While the Treasury has increased the amount of my taxable income, it has not allowed me or given me an opportunity to claim the proper percentage of credit specially provided by law relating to gifts made by me in 1931, amounting to a total of $3,800,000 for charitable, religious and public educational purposes, although Department of Justice agents who examined my records have full knowledge of these facts."

One Chief to Another

Acme P. & A.

Gift to Roosevelt

This Bench Is Made by Hand From a Solid Block of Wood

It was made for President Roosevelt by Nana Ofukuma 2d, a chief from the Gold Coast of West Africa. Joseph W. Koesters of St. Louis, who made its presentation, is holding the bench.

President's Wife Tells Y. W. C. A. It Can Abolish War

Carrie Chapman Catt Adds That Time to Stop It Is Before It Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 5—War is not necessary, and can be avoided if the women of the world are willing to get out and work for peace, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared before a luncheon gathering of nearly 3000 delegates to the thirteenth national biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Association held here yesterday in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

"We are surrounded everywhere by wars and rumors of war," Mrs. Roosevelt declared, "but I believe against this we can use economic weapons and need not come to war to settle our difficulties. Stronger than economic weapons, however, are the weapons of the spirit, if we really want to use them, if we are willing to get out and work.

"We cannot sit at home and fold our hands and say we do not want war, for before we know it, war will be upon us. In the background of every place where war looms, you will find an economic ill, or something that is exciting economic greed.

Women Can End War

"If it were the determined intention on the part of the women to work out national difficulties without war, it would be almost impossible for a government ever to go to war.

"I plead with you to take part in your government, to take part in your life, to reach out and make your influence felt, always toward peace of every kind."

Introduced by Mrs. Harrie R. Chamberlin, president of the Y. W. C. A. of America, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she was very glad she had accepted the invitation to speak before the convention here, especially in the light of a conviction that had come to her the night before in Washing when viewing a motion picture which attempts to show the futility of war.

"That picture made we want to go out and preach a crusade," she said. "But since I cannot preach a crusade, I am going to pass it on to you, an organization that reaches every community, and ask you to preach it."

Crush It Before Too Late

The time to protest war is before it comes, not after it has arrived, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who addressed the gathering after Mrs. Roosevelt, said, urging all women to lift their voices higher in that protest: "We women have no right at this time to be indifferent and let war drift on. I believe that we have the power and should utter our protest to stop the coming of war.

"In time to come this century should be known as that in which war came to an end, nothing less than the utter abolition of war will do. You women of the Young Women's Christian Association are enough to accomplish this, if you really desire it. But there are others, too. Let us stand together, let us do something, so that this silly, ridiculous, cruel thing called war will be abolished. We must do it."

A continuance of partial government control over industry was stated by Mrs. Roosevelt as a necessary precaution to insure a forward movement in industry, a movement that aims toward progress for everybody, and this cooperative basis must be made to control all industry, so that the idea of profits for a few at the expense of many will never again be sanctioned.

Basis Resolution Is Passed

At the morning session of the convention the resolution of the basis commission, which was presented the day previous, was passed, providing an additional basis for membership, beside the one of church membership. The new basis is a commitment of personal Christian living, and does not require church membership. On the election of local branches of the Y. W. C. A. this new basis may be substituted for the one of church membership, but new members may elect to subscribe the theological basis if they prefer.

The new basis of membership reads:

"The Young Women's Christian Association, declare our purpose to be to build a fellowship of young women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our Father as Christians. In this endeavor we seek to understand Jesus, to share his life with all people and to grow in the knowledge and love of God."

All Citizens Invited To Welfare Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—A call to all citizens of the United States, who are interested in improving social conditions, to attend the sixty-first annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in Kansas City, May 20 to 26, has been issued by Mr. William Hodson, president of the 1934 National Conference of Social Work, and commissioner of public welfare in New York City.

Mr. Hodson is following a tradition linking the nation's largest city with social work, the first conference having been held here in May, 1874, to bring together public charity administrators. Now the conference has grown to be one of the largest discussion groups in the country with a membership of more than 4000.

It is not enough to work as in the past for better social planning and greater security, but it has become necessary to work to make living more worth while for all people, Mr. Hodson said. Private citizens and taxpayers have a right to know what is going on and to share in rebuilding, Mr. Hodson added, and he therefore has widened the scope of the call to include all citizens. Social work in the New Deal and planning for social security will be discussed by 26 national welfare organizations and 14 special groups.

'The Great Commoner'

Wide World

Statue of William Jennings Bryan, Washington, D. C.
His Inherent Honesty Praised by Democrats.

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt praised William Jennings Bryan as a man of sincerity in dedicating Thursday a monument to the Democratic leader on the banks of the Potomac.

"He chose his path not to win acclaim, but rather because that path appeared clear to him from his inmost belief," said the President. "He did not have to dare to do what to him seemed right; he could not do otherwise."

Under cloudy skies the President participated in the dedication of the statue at exercises presided over by Mr. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy and now Ambassador to Mexico. The statue was unveiled by a grandson of Bryan, David Hargreaves, while the United States Marine Band played the national anthem.

Millen-Faber Trial

Gun No Walking Stick

Public opinion, Abraham Faber told the court at Dedham yesterday, "is always wrong."

Reasoning things out for himself, the Needham murder suspect declared, he came to the conclusion that he was right, and disregarded other people's opinions.

The M. I. T. graduate took the stand late in the afternoon as an "exhibit" to prove his own insanity and thus bar his alleged confession of the bank robbery and murder from the records.

He told Judge Nelson P. Brown, who will determine his mental responsibility as far as the admissibility of his confession is concerned, that he had often considered taking his own life, that he thought he had the right to destroy human life if he wanted to, that he felt he owed no obligation to anyone, and that he felt no affection for his father and mother.

Preceding this climax of Mr. William R. Scharton's effort to impress the court with his client's mental instability, Dr. Ray H. Shattuck, alienist, described Faber as suffering from numerous physical and mental ailments, and when asked if he thought the defendant knew right from wrong, replied, "He certainly does not." He admitted under cross-examination, however, that Faber had doubtless carried a gun with him into the robbed bank to use in some other way than "as a walking stick."

Meanwhile Mr. George S. Harvey, counsel for Irving and Murton Millen, joint defendants with Faber on the murder charge, waited word from the United States Supreme Court at Washington for an appointment to plead before that court a motion, filed today, to stay the proceedings at Dedham pending decision on an appeal for removal of the trial to a federal court.

Crowds View Azaleas On Delaware Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., May 5—Flowering azaleas, in a profusion of colors and shades, are attracting large numbers of visitors to the Longwood gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. duPont near here.

The gardens are open to the public without charge daily except Sunday, and thousands of persons avail themselves of the opportunity to view the floral beauties. The azaleas have been considered an outstanding group of their kind. They were bought from the late King of the Belgians at the close of the World War and delivered on a special vessel.

Rhododendrons on the estate will reach the zenith of their beauty in another fortnight and roses will begin to bloom by that time, adding to attractions the estate offers to visitors.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Explanation Awaited

"'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true."

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield is just now in need of an advocate to explain his present handling of the Department of Public Welfare. Certain statements have been made which are not fair to Mr. Mansfield and none of his pay-roll patriots has rushed to the front and given any adequate explanation of what confronts the Mayor and why he has had to act as he has.

He is reorganizing the Welfare Department along the present lines as to number of members, 12 in all. The idea has been steadily shoved out to the public that Mr. Mansfield had given up his cherished idea of thoroughly and radically reorganizing this department by putting in a chairman and two deputies or assistants, all to be under salary.

* * *

No one among the Pay-roll Boys has reminded Boston citizens that the reason the Mayor could not reorganize the Welfare Department under more sensible lines than those he is now attempting is because the State Legislature has held up the bill putting into effect the plan of the Mayor for a small, paid and responsible department management. He has to start his reformation of the department with a cumbersome board of overseers—but they will be Mansfieldian men and women. That's about all that can be done so far.

* * *

Semper Vivum

Walter A. Murray, Street Commissioner of Boston, and Edward H. Bond of the Massachusetts Department of Corporations and Taxation, as well as several other men well known in this city, are busy arranging for the reunion and dinner of the class of 1913 of the Boston Latin School at the Hotel Touraine on the evening of May 8.

This is the first reunion of Boston Latin's class of 1913 since its graduation, 21 years ago, and the boys, who are still as boylike as they were twoscore and one years ago, are preparing to make the welkin ring.

By the way, old Boston Latin is to celebrate its 300th anniversary next year, and that event will interest many men up and down Beacon Hill.

* * *

Conferring

Walter V. McCarthy, executive director of the Overseers of Public Welfare, was absent from his post of duty several consecutive days very recently. When inquiry was made as to where the active director was it came out that he was in New York in conference with some 50 federal, state and local administrators of public relief from all over the country. The federal authorities had sought this conference with welfare and employment experts in the process of revising certain features of the New Deal as it relates to these phases of the problems before the President.

* * *

Joseph J. Launie of Medford, for 20 years a worker in the ranks of the Massachusetts Republicans, is going out after a seat in the House of Representatives this fall. By a clever maneuver he won a place as a delegate from Medford in the coming Republican pre-primary. He's been a member of the state committee for four years.

American Airlines Cuts Out Six Routes

CHICAGO, May 5 (AP)—The American Airlines has discontinued all service on six major routes not included in awarding of air mail contracts.

Asserting the discontinuances would constitute a "great loss" in investments of the company, Mr. Lester D. Seymour, president, announced last night that the Airlines would fly three routes with the mail and four without, the latter routes to be covered until further notice.

The mail routes continuing operation are Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and Newark; Newark, Hartford and Boston; Louisville, Phoenix, Tucson, Douglas, El Paso, Big Springs, Abiline and Fort Worth. Non-mail routes: Chicago-St. Louis; Chicago Indianapolis, Cincinnati; Charleston (W. Va.) and Washington; Detroit-Cleveland; and Boston, Springfield (Mass.), Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Little Rock, Texarkana, Dallas, and Fort Worth.

CAPE COD HOTELS and INNS
are now doing their Spring Cleaning

... in the cool, quaint towns and villages by the sea seventy miles from Boston. ¶ The beautiful hooked rugs, the dainty ruffled curtains, the sea-blue shutters, and the old fashioned gardens are receiving their annual washing, painting, and digging for May and June openings. ¶ Overlooking majestic harbors, tucked away among the trees on little travelled roads, or bordering lovely lakes, Cape Cod accommodations are inevitably pictures of comfortable early America. ¶ A list of Cape Cod hotels, inns and rooming houses, with full information on rates can be secured by addressing

CAPE COD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
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In Our Annual Summer Sale of
LINENS
INITIALED
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Bath Towels
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(One initial — Size 3¼ inches deep)
$9.50 dozen
a regular $10.70 value. Without initial these towels are $7.20 dozen. Initialing is regulary $3.50 dozen. Good quality absorbent towels. Initial worked in French knots in green, blue, rose, gold, or lavender of a deeper shade than the striped border and hem. Size 24x46 inches. Orders filled within 10 days. Wash Cloths to match, 12x12, with initial 1½ inches deep, $2.60 dozen. Third floor.
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	Original Price	Sale Price
Large Oak Library Table.	$175	$50
Carved Walnut Table, William and Mary.	125	45
Prince of Wales Chair, mahogany.	135	75
Carrara Marble Torchieres, pair	2000	200
Carved Oak Chest.	135	65
Painted Writing Table.	100	20
Carved Mahogany Cabinet and Phonograph.	195	25
Duncan Phyfe Day Bed.	137	75
Walnut Day Bed.	105	45
Nest of 4 Maple Tables.	165	60
Maple Corner Cabinet.	380	150
Mahogany Table, 30-in. round top.	50	25
Large Oak Court Cabinet, elaborately carved.	1000	400
Walnut Hall Chair, high back.	165	75
Carved Oak Side Chair, needlework seat.	545	245
Carved Walnut Trousseau Chest.	215	85
Walnut Table, Spanish.	155	75
Walnut Sofa Table, carved.	260	100
Italian Sofa Table, carved walnut.	520	200
Italian Hall Chair, carved walnut in cut velvet.	225	85
Mahogany Work Table.	125	45
Large Tip Table, red and gold.	365	125
Sheraton Mahogany Sofa.	222	75
French Walnut Sofa, carved.	325	75
Large Walnut Curio Cabinet.	270	145
Mahogany Sofa Table, inlaid.	275	145
Mahogany Library Table.	185	60
Decorated Walnut Cabinet—linenfold carving.	750	150
Carved Gold Love Seat, in Satin Damask.	450	100
Italian Polychrome Chest—Walnut Standard.	350	50

Bedroom Furniture

	Original Price	Sale Price
Tulip-Wood Single Bed.	$160	835
Mahogany Highboy, William and Mary.	400	195
Dressing Table, painted and decorated.	135	45
Louis XVI Walnut Bureau.	185	85
Louis XVI Walnut Single Bed.	160	95
Dressing Table, in green and gold.	130	35
Carved Mahogany Bed, full size.	250	145
4-Post Mahogany Bed, single.	175	95
Walnut Bureau.	255	135
Walnut Dressing Table.	160	75
Mahogany Single Bed—carved posts.	198	95
Figured Maple Bureau.	175	95
Maple Bed, carved posts, full size.	319	150
Tall Maple Highboy.	325	175
Maple Bed, single.	90	45
Mahogany 4-Post Bed—elaborately carved.	375	175
Large Mahogany Wardrobe, inlaid.	450	200
Mahogany Chifforobe, tambour front.	300	115
Carved Mahogany Bureau.	225	95
Queen Anne Walnut Bureau.	200	100
Queen Anne Walnut Single Bed.	185	50
EMPIRE SHERATON GROUP — all large pieces—twin beds—chiffonier—bureau—toilet table—bench.	1516	745
ADAM GROUP—in Branch Mahogany—7 pcs. —twin beds—writing table—chiffonier with hanging mirror—dressing table and bench.	1580	750

Dining Room Furniture

	Original Price	Sale Price
Oak Refectory Table—extension panelled top.	$250	$125
Walnut Serving Table, carved.	150	75
Italian Walnut Extension Table.	200	125
Italian Walnut Sideboard—5 ft. 6 inch.	625	195
Italian Side Chair.	175	90
Italian Walnut Sideboard—6 ft.	310	75
Italian Walnut Sideboard—6 ft.	385	150
Oval Dining Table to match.	275	75
Side Table to match.	121	40
Arm Chair to match.	75	30
Side Chair to match.	60	25
Sheraton Mahogany Sideboard—6 ft.	400	200
Serving Table to match.	215	60
Mahogany Sideboard—6 ft.—serpentine front, inlaid satinwood panels.	720	325
Large Mahogany Corner Cabinet.	500	250
Colonial Mahogany Sideboard—maple front.	350	125

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THE REASON — MOVING — THE NEW LOCATION TO BE ANNOUNCED SOON

Rogers Hornsby Plans to Cover Third Very Soon

St. Louis Manager Hopes to Make Up for Lack of Batting Punch

By Edwin M. Rumill

That the St. Louis Browns are as strong as any team in the western section of the American League, and that the Brownies will have one of the greatest hitters of modern major league baseball in their lineup within a short time, was learned Thursday, after a visit to the Hotel Touraine, where the club makes its headquarters while in Boston. The Browns arrived in town to play a three-game series with the local Red Sox, but rain caused the postponement of Thursday's game and the contest will probably be played when the Browns make their next trip to Boston. The St. Louis club will be in town through today.

Questioned on the outlook for his team, Manager Rogers Hornsby of the Browns said: "I am convinced that our club is as well equipped as any other team in the West. (The western section of the league.) Our pitching has been very good, but the lack of base hits has cost us several ball games that we should have won. George Blaeholder, the big hight-hander, is in excellent form. Paul Andrews, Buck Newsom and Jim Weaver, all new men, are pitching fine ball for us at present. If I can somehow produce those base hits in the pinches, we will be 50 per cent better.

Clift Shows Promise

"Within a week or two, or at least when the weather gets warmer, I hope to play third base. Harland Clift, a youngster who was with San Antonio last season, promises to become a star, but he is not sure of himself yet. He batted better than .270 during the first two weeks of the campaign, which isn't bad for a rookie infielder. I feel, however, that if I can get into the lineup and produce a long hit now and then, perhaps some of the others will "catch the bug" and start hitting. At least I am going to try it."

If Hornsby could get into the game and hit as of old, he would undoubtedly drive the Browns right up into the first division. But somehow there is a shadow of doubt over the veteran's confessed plan to play third. It is a fact that he hasn't played regularly for several years and it is also well known that he never did show up well at third base. He was a second baseman and that was the position he played through most of his long colorful career as a National Leaguer. However, he is "set" on playing third and the chances are he will do well enough.

The remainder of the St. Louis infield has Jack Burns at first base, Oscar Melilo at second and Alan Strange at shortstop. Burns and Melilo are veterans of proven ability, although they are both in batting slumps at the moment. Strange was a sensation with the Hollywood club of the Pacific Coast League last season, hitting .324 and fielding .950. When the unofficial league averages were printed late last week, the youngster had a mark of .250, which looks fairly good when one glances at the figures of several of the other Brownie regulars.

Alternates Outfielders

For outfielders, Hornsby has been using Ray Pepper, formerly of Rochester and the St. Louis Cardinals; Sam West, the veteran who came to St. Louis from Washington; Bruce Campbell, regular Brownie last season, and Earl Clark, formerly with the Boston Braves. Pepper plays left and West center regularly, but Hornsby has been alternating Campbell and Clark according to the opposing pitchers. Clark bats right-handed, while Campbell is a "lefty." Debs Garms, a hold-over from 1933, is a reserve outfielder and pinch hitter, as is George Puccinelli.

The Browns have one of the best all-round catchers in the league in Rollie Hemsley. His understudies are Frank Grube and Tommy Heath.

Actually, Hornsby has a powerful looking pitching staff. George Blaeholder and Irving "Bump" Hadley head the list, which also includes Dick Coffman, Paul Andrews, Buck Newsom, Jim Weaver and Ed Wells. Newsom won 30 games for the Los Angeles club of the Coast League last season and Weaver was the winning pitcher in 25 games at Newark.

Since the opening of the 1934 season, the Browns have been out of the second division only once and that for a single day. They certainly won't win the pennant, nor even threaten to; but if Hornsby shows flashes of his old form when he gets into the line-up, the club may surprise a few of its followers. Hornsby isn't in the habit of managing a second-division club, and from all appearances he doesn't intend to start now.

Stanford Not to Send Team

PALO ALTO, Calif., May 5 (AP)—The Stanford Board of Athletic Control has decided that for financial reasons it would be impossible to send a full team of Stanford track and field men to compete in the National Intercollegiate A. A. A. meet at Philadelphia this season. The possibility remains, however, that two or three Cardinal stars may make the trip, financed by money collected for that purpose at a benefit track meet in March.

British Winter Sports Reviewed

No. 2—Field Hockey

By R. Maillard Stead

London

THE greatly improved play of the American women who toured in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales was a striking feature of the British field hockey season just concluded. The advance of the general standard in the United States is held to be illustrated in the comparison of the 1933-34 tourists' record with that of their predecessors over here 10 seasons ago. In 1924, the visitors failed to win a single match and they scored only 17 goals against the big total of 131; but this season an analysis of the results makes happier reading, for America's representatives won three games and tallied 25 scores to 61.

The American girls rose gallantly to the occasion in the four outstanding matches of their program—against the full strength of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. As might be expected, since English women have a reputation second to none at this particular sport, the bearers of the Stars and Stripes were outplayed at Merton Abbey, London. The score there was 7 to 1. And they went down before Scotland in Edinburgh at 5 to 1. But against Ireland and Wales they lost by only the odd goal, 1 to 2 at Dublin, 0 to 1 at Cardiff. En route for Britain, the Americans played with success in Denmark, Germany and Holland, countries which have all taken very keenly to the game.

In the ordinary series of women's international matches for the annual British championship, England was all-victorious and regained the headship of the final standing. The winners in 1932-33 were the lassies of Scotland, who showed something of a decline in form this year, and could win only one of their engagements.

Englishmen Defeat Ireland

The performance of England's representatives in the men's tournament was almost as impressive. They won two matches and drew one, thereby wresting back the laurels from Ireland. The Anglo-Ireland match is to the hockey enthusiasts of England and Ireland very much what the England-Scotland Rugby football game is to English and Scottish devotees of the handling code. In short, it is "the" match of the season. An exceedingly close tussle this season ended in the defeat of the Irishmen by the odd goal in three.

The Oxford-Cambridge match, always one of the "classic" engagements of the year, ended in a surprising victory for Cambridge by 4 goals to 1. The Dark Blues had given a more impressive display than had the Cantabs in preliminary matches against club sides, and the opinion that Oxford would win seemed on the eve of justification when the ball was slammed into the Cambridge net during the first minute of the fray. Events after that ran contrary to the anticipation of the prophets. The Light Blues, on the day, were incontestably the better team. Their attacks were better coördinated, and their defense "covered" cleverly. As may be inferred from this brief summary of the proceedings, the winners were well served by hard-working halfbacks. In 39 games between the rival varsities, Cambridge has won 20 and Oxford 15, while four have ended with "honors easy."

As some offset, perhaps, to the failure of their men folk, the undergraduettes of Oxford gained their twelfth victory over those of Cambridge—a runaway win by 10 goals to 4. There has been a striking redistribution of the balance of power between the women hockey players at the two varsities since the war. In the post-war period the Cambridge girls have won only three times; previously they had earned 20 victories.

Hockey Rivals Soccer

Field hockey is becoming a serious rival in popularity to amateur soccer football in Britain these days, and it is played with particular enthusiasm in the fighting forces. The Royal Navy, Army and Air Force have an annual inter-service tournament, which went in 1933-34 to the soldiers. Hockey players pride themselves on the essential amateurism of the sport here and this explains the inconspicuousness of league and cup tournaments. In the South, at any rate, the only way of assessing the relative merits of the clubs during the season is by a careful study of their results. Such a survey would seem to indicate Cambridge University as the strongest men's team of the year, with Mid-Surrey, Purley, Aldershot Command, Old Kingstonians, Surbiton, Oxford University, Teddington, Tulse Hill, Spencer, Hampstead, Dulwich, Beckenham, Southgate, Royal Engineers, Richmond and Kingston Hill, United Services, Blackheath, Wimbledon and Bromley in something like that order.

Women's hockey is organized, by women themselves, with great efficiency and enthusiasm. "Festivals" at which club teams forgather in large numbers are followed by the selection of county teams for the annual divisional championships. These popular tournaments resulted for 1933-34 as follows: Northern at Scarborough, won by Lancashire. Southern at Folkstone, won by Buckinghamshire. Eastern at Clacton, won by Suffolk. Western at Weston-super-Mare, won by Somersetshire. Midlands at Worthing won by Northamptonshire.

Appended is a detailed summary of events in the men's and women's international championships of Britain in the season just ended.

The Standings—Men

Country	Won	Dr	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
England	2	1	0	11	5	5
Ireland	2	0	1	6	3	4
Scotland	1	0	2	4	9	2
Wales	0	1	2	2	6	1
Women						
England	3	0	0	16	6	6
Wales	2	1	1	8	7	4
Scotland	1	0	2	4	6	2
Ireland	0	0	3	5	12	0

The Results—Men

England-Scotland	England, 7-2
England-Ireland	England, 2-1
England-Wales	Drawn, 2-2
Scotland-Ireland	Ireland, 2-1
Scotland-Wales	Scotland, 1-0
Ireland-Wales	Ireland, 3-0
Women	
England-Scotland	England, 3-1
England-Ireland	England, 7-2
England-Wales	England, 6-2
Scotland-Ireland	Scotland, 3-1
Scotland-Wales	Wales, 2-0
Ireland-Wales	Wales, 2-1

Boston Stars Leading Both Major Leagues

Reynolds Heads American Batters While Berger Tops the National

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Carl Reynolds, Boston Red Sox outfielder, maintained his lead in the American League batting race during the last week, but the National League had a new pace-setter.

Records through yesterday's games give Reynolds an average of .436, highest of any "regular" in the majors, after a week in which he smacked nine hits and allowed his mark to drop only 15 points. In the National League Wally Berger, who improved his average 83 points to reach a .397 level, took the top place from the injured Pie Traynor of Pittsburgh, who lost his status as a regular although he kept his mark well over .500.

The general batting level remained close to that of the previous week with such gains as Joe Vosmik's leap from .318 to .435 to take second place in the American League, Charley Gehringer's 74 point advance, one of 59 points by Sam Leslie and 46 points by Gus Suhr. Suhr and Mel Ott, who continued his consistent slugging for a .392 average, tied for second place in the National League.

Reynolds and Chuck Klein of the Cubs were the slugging leaders, each pacing his league in two departments and Klein holding an additional second place. The National League's home run dominance as Klein and Ott had six apiece to four for the American League leaders, Babe Ruth, Jimmie Foxx and Zeke Bonura, and the American League's base stealing pace, with Gerald Walker of Detroit copping seven sacks and Lou Gehrig four against three for Linus Frey of Brooklyn, were other features of the secondary records. The leading 10 batsmen in each league:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Reynolds, Boston	14	55	8	24	.436
Vosmik, Cleveland	11	46	13	20	.435
Knickerbocker, Cleveland	13	52	8	18	.423
Morgan, Boston	13	46	14	17	.370
Werber, Boston	14	60	9	22	.367
Travis, Washington	9	30	6	11	.367
Gehringer, Detroit	13	55	8	20	.364
Manush, Washington	15	59	12	21	.356
Kuhel, Washington	15	57	12	20	.351
Higgins, Philadelphia	14	52	9	18	.346
National League					
Berger, Boston	15	58	8	23	.397
Ott, New York	15	51	12	20	.392
Suhr, Pittsburgh	14	51	9	20	.392
Leslie, Brooklyn	16	60	9	23	.383
Allen, Philadelphia	14	55	12	21	.382
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	12	51	9	19	.373
Wilson, Philadelphia	12	44	2	16	.363
Medwick, St. Louis	15	60	14	21	.350
Frederick, Brooklyn	15	48	10	16	.348
Lindstrom, Pittsburgh	14	64	8	21	.344

Rainbow's 165-Foot Duralumin Mast Passes Test Series

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5 (AP)—The 165-foot duralumin mast, built for Rainbow, entry of the syndicate headed by Harold Vanderbilt for the defense of the America's Cup, was declared acceptable late yesterday as to weight and measurements after a series of tests at the plant of Glenn L. Martin, its manufacturer.

The mast was found to be 185 pounds more than the 5500-pound minimum weight specified by the rules of the race and ¼ inch more than the diameter specification.

The officials at the tests explained this variance represented no perceptible error on the part of the builders but meant, in reality, the smallest allowable margin of safety.

Two Scales Used

The weighing was done with two delicate scales as the mast lay in a huge cradle. A crane swung the mast into position over the scales and the weight of the cradle supports subtracted from the total weight. The exact weight was obtained by the calibration of the variance known in the two scales.

The duralumin pole is streamlined. The thickness of the hollow mast is only 340/1000 of an inch. It was estimated that its ability to bend without breaking is about 12 inches throughout its entire length.

The center of gravity was found to be 42 per cent of its total length above the base of the mast. This conformed exactly with the rules of the race.

Officials who witnessed the tests were:

George Cormack, secretary of the America's Cup committee and secretary of the New York Yacht Club, representing those interests.

Lloyd's Inspector Present

Christopher Hastie, resident inspector of Lloyd's, Ltd., requested to be present by British yachting interests which are building the challenger for the America's Cup.

Lieut.-Commander R. N. S. Baker, bureau of construction and repair, Navy Department, appointed as neutral observer of the weighing by navy heads at the request of American yachting interests.

W. Starling Burgess, naval architect who designed both the boat and mast, representing the Vanderbilt syndicate.

Glenn L. Martin and L. B. Van Dusen, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Glenn L. Martin Company, representing the manufacturers.

The mast will be moved north early next week in two sections. The longer section of 98 feet will require three flat cars to transport it to the shipyard where the Rainbow is being built.

Fischer, Moreland Shave Two Strokes From Par Figures

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., May 5 (AP)—Johnny Fischer and Gus Moreland yesterday gave evidence they were very much on their games as they each shaved two strokes from par in conquering St. Andrews to lead their Walker Cup teammates through another series of practice rounds.

Moreland, voted by the old St. Andrews caddies the closest prototype of Bobby Jones among the American youngsters, shot his round in the morning, Fischer in the afternoon.

Fischer got his sub-par figures despite a 5-5 finish and scored five consecutive 3s from the eighth hole through the twelfth.

Moreland came close to a St. Andrews record as he kept his card clear of 5s until a putt hung on the lip of the cup at the fifteenth. The caddies say no card without at least one 5 ever has been turned in.

Johnny Goodman, playing only one round, still was putting too boldly and scored a 79 while Chandler Egan and Max Marston, after morning rounds in 75, had approximate 79s on their second whack at the course as did Capt. Francis Ouimet.

Lawson Little scored a 73 on his only circuit of the day to continue his fine play. Little has been the most consistent of all the team members, his prodigious drives astounding the natives.

Johnny Dawson, the Chicago salesman who is here with the team although not a member of it, scored a 72 and has the caddies almost convinced that he is the best golfer on the course. He used a brassie from the tees.

Philadelphia And Westchester Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., May 5—The United States women's lacrosse championship got under way here yesterday with the Boston team bowing to Philadelphia, 3 to 10, and the Westchester team defeating New York, 2 to 1.

Two teams, Yellow and Green, took part in an exhibition match, with the Yellow players winning 5 to 4. The makeup of both teams was a mixture of English touring players and those representing Baltimore.

Miss M. Port scored the winners' two goals in the Westchester-New York match. It was a close struggle throughout.

Virginia Randall of Boston sprained an ankle soon after the match with Philadelphia started. She was replaced by Mariana Brady.

Over the Net

NEW YORK STATE'S intercollegiate tennis tournament at the United States Military Academy, West Point, May 10-12, will open the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association's season outdoors. This event is quickly followed by the New England intercollegiates at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., May 14-16. The Amackassin Club of Yonkers stages its invitation singles fixture for men May 18-20. The women players get started with the eastern clay court championships at the Montclair Athletic Club on May 24-26.

Later in May the North American Davis Cup ties get started, with the United States facing Canada on the grass courts of the Wilmington (Del.) Country Club. The dates are May 24-26. The winner of this tie then meets Mexico at the Baltimore Country Club May 30 and following days.

The other eastern tourney scheduled to start in May will be the women's New Jersey state championships at the Oritani Field Club, Hackensack.

Dr. J. A. (Jack) Wright Jr., Canada's mainstay of its Davis Cup teams for the last decade, was left off the list of those chosen to try out for the 1934 team this month. The British Columbia Lawn Tennis Association was given the privilege of sending one player to the trials, and T. O. (Ossie) Ryall, ranked No. 5 in the Dominion, was selected. The B. C. L. T. A. stated Wright was not chosen because he was not ranked last season.

In an eastern province, M. Laird Watt, holder of the Quebec title, and who stands a good chance of making the Davis Cup team, is busy with examinations at McGill University. Watt writes his last examination on May 8, which will just give him time to reach Toronto for the scheduled start of the trials. Robert D. Murray, also of McGill and a candidate for the cup team, will not be through at the university until May 10, but will hustle over Toronto way to take part in the last days of the trials.

Fred Perry's victory over Jack Crawford today at Bournemouth, Eng., for the British hard-court championship is the third in important matches in less than a year. The other two victories scored by the Englishman were in the United States and Australian championships. Crawford won the Wimbledon title last year.

First Trial Postponed

GOSPORT, Eng., May 5 (AP)—Unfavorable weather today brought postponement of the first trial under canvas of the challenging America's Cup yacht Endeavour. If the weather moderates, it probably will be taken out tomorrow.

Cornell Elects Foote

ITHACA, N. Y., May 5 (AP)—The Cornell Athletic Association yesterday announced that William H. Foote '35 of Milwaukee, Wis., had been elected captain of the basketball team for 1934-35. He plays guard.

College Track Results

Amherst 97⅗, Wesleyan 37⅓.
Lafayette 78, Swarthmore 53.
Ohio State 71, Notre Dame 60.
Tufts 88, Boston 47.

Sporting Around the Hub

DR. FREDERICK W. MARVEL, director of athletics at Brown University, was justly honored by a gathering of the Brown Club of Boston and invited guests in the Swiss Room of the Copley-Plaza, last night. Some 200 attended, and the dean of athletic directors in point of service was paid tribute by the athletic directors of Tufts, Boston College, Holy Cross, M. I. T., and Boston University, with representatives from Harvard and Dartmouth. Following the several speeches, including a brief address from Dr. Marvel, an evening of entertainment followed. President Claude R. Branch of the Brown Club announced the establishment of a scholarship at Brown for some student of Greater Boston.

Jesse Guilford, Boston amateur golfer, will sail in the Cameronia from Boston, Sunday afternoon, and is due to arrive at Glasgow, Scotland, a week from today. This will give him a week of practice on the Prestwick course, where the British amateur championship will be held. It will be the third time he has played in the British amateur championship. Guilford might do very well, too, for the "Siege Gun" has been playing very good golf this spring although only on the course a few times. The most encouraging factor is that he has apparently recovered his old putting touch.

Eastern first and third golf teams are the only ones undefeated in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts standings. They both won their fourth-straight matches yesterday, the first team defeating Midland at Worcester, 6—3, and the third team defeating the Midland third team at Green Hill. Other first-team matches found Southern defeating Central, 3—1, and Middlesex defeating Northern, 6—3.

The Hanley brothers, Pat, new Boston University football coach, and Dick, mentor of the Northwestern University eleven, had a busy day of it yesterday. They had a lengthy session with the Northwestern alumni first, then dropped into the Brown University affair to pay tribute to Dr. Marvel and finished the evening attending the B. U. junior prom.

Several noted guests attended the first annual banquet of the Lynn English High "E" Club at the Hotel Edison, Lynn, last night. Among the featured guests were Lou Little, Columbia football coach; Joe McKenney, Boston College coach; "Swede" Nelson, former Harvard backfield coach; Irving "Bump" Hadley, former Lynn athlete and now a pitcher for the St. Louis Browns, and several of his baseball team mates.

While Guilford sails from East Boston tomorrow, the English women's touring lacrosse team will sail for home in the Britannic from Commonwealth Pier, South Boston. The English girls have been very helpful to American players. By means of a mixed lineup, several of the English playing on the same side with the Americans, the tourists were able to give advice and encouragement in the midst of play.

Finishing first, second or third in the American League race this year is going to mean more than usual to the members of the Boston Red Sox, as President Thomas Yawkey has announced that he has offered his players a graduated bonus if they end the season in one of those positions. If the team finishes third, each player will receive a certain percentage of his salary as a bonus. Should the team finish second, each player will receive twice as much as he would for third place, and should the team finish first, each player will receive three times as much as for third place. In addition, should the Red Sox get any World Series split next fall, the players will benefit still more.

Perry Victor Again Over Jack Crawford

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., May 5 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, leader of Great Britain's defending Davis Cup team, today reasserted his supremacy over J. H. (Jack) Crawford, Australian ace, in the finals of the British hard court tennis championships, winning 8—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Neither player was impressive in the first set, Crawford erring frequently on easy hit balls. Both settled down in the second with Crawford the more steady, but Perry showing brilliant form when points were needed.

With Perry stepping up his game as the match progressed, Crawford went to pieces in the final set and never really threatened as the Englishman ran it out, Crawford smashing an easy hit ball into the net on match point.

Perry and Crawford, respectively, yesterday won their way to the final round. Perry, playing apparently at top form, defeated the South African internationalist, Virgil G. (Bob) Kirby, in straight sets in the semi-final round. Crawford won his semi-final match from his team mate, Adrian K. Quist, 3 sets to 1.

Dorothy E. Round and Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, two of England's leading women players, reached the final round in women's singles.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	28	6	.813
Missions	20	12	.625
San Francisco	19	12	.613
Sacramento	15	16	.484
Hollywood	13	17	.433
Oakland	11	21	.344
Seattle	10	20	.333
Portland	9	19	.321

Results May 4

Hollywood 8, San Francisco 0.
Sacramento 8, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 4, Missions 3.
Seattle at Portland, postponed.

Cornell Enters Tie For Lead With Yale

Eastern Intercollegiate League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	4	0	2	.667
Yale	2	0	1	.667
Harvard	2	1	2	.500
Pennsylvania	2	0	2	.500
Princeton	1	1	1	.500
Columbia	2	0	4	.333
Dartmouth	0	0	1	.000

Results May 4

Cornell 3, Harvard 2.
Harvard 4, Cornell 2.

Cornell went into a tie for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League by dividing a doubleheader with Harvard on Soldiers Field yesterday. The Crimson pitchers held the heavy-hitting visitors to three hits in each contest, but lost the first with Capt. Edward F. Loughlin '34 pitching, 3 to 2. Harvard won the second game with Frank W. Allan '34 on the mound. Capt. T. A. Pasto '34 pitched both games for Cornell. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Cornell	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	3	1
Harvard	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Pasto and Johaston; Loughlin and Maguire. Umpires—Kelleher and Keating. Time—1h. 22m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Harvard	1	0	0	1	0	6	2	4	7	1
Cornell	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2

Batteries—Allan and Maguire; Pasto and Johnston. Umpires—Keady and Kelleher. Time—1h. 30m.

Drops 40-Foot Putt to Win

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 5 (AP)—Dropping a 40-foot putt on the thirty-second green to clinch the match, Robert A. Stranahan of Toledo defeated William S. Meany Jr. of Greenwich, Conn., 6 and 4, yesterday afternoon to capture the championship of the Old Dominion golf tournament. The woman's title was won by Mrs. E. Boyd Morrow of Baltimore, who defeated her fellow townswoman, Edith McHenry, 8 and 7. Mrs. Morrow established a woman's record on the course in the final round with a 77.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	11	4	.733
Indianapolis	8	6	.571
Kansas City	8	7	.533
Louisville	7	7	.500
Columbus	7	7	.500
Toledo	6	8	.429
Milwaukee	5	9	.357
St. Paul	5	9	.357

Results May 4

Columbus 3, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 12, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 2, Indianapolis 0.
Louisville 5, Minneapolis 2.

Padgham Wins Pro Tourney

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 5 (AP)—Shooting at the phenomenal rate of 9 under 4s for 72 holes, A. H. Padgham yesterday won the Sunrise Park £1600 professional golf tournament from a field that included most of the leading players of Great Britain. Padgham scored 70—70—68—71—279, and led Henry Cotton by two strokes.

College Lacrosse Results

M. I. T. 7, Williams 6.
New Hampshire 10, Brown 8.
Springfield 5, Colgate 4.

Gene Sarazen Back From 20,000-Mile Tour

MIAMI, Fla., May 5 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, back from a 20,000-mile golfing expedition to South America, says: "I will win either the British or American open this year, or—"

Sarazen feels his 12 competitive years, during which he at one time or another held six major golf titles, have either taken their toll or have given unbeatable experience for 1934's battles on the links.

His flying visit to 20 countries proved at least one thing to the P. G. A. champion: "I needed, not only a change of scenery, but a lot of work. I think I am playing better now than ever before."

His companion and team mate on the Odyssey, Joe Kirkwood, the Canadian open champion, attests to Sarazen's ability of the moment with this statement: "Gene is hitting the ball better than I have ever seen him before."

Before them is another tour, this time to Europe, the Far East and the Antipodes. But this will not be started until after the American open, which Sarazen is grimly determined to win, or give competition a stiff battle in losing.

"If and when South America becomes a threat to American and British golf," Sarazen said, "it will be when they have discarded the antiquated equipment with which the game is now played and when all the people are permitted to enjoy one of our leading pastimes."

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	11	4	.733
Chicago	11	5	.688
Pittsburgh	8	6	.571
St. Louis	8	7	.533
Boston	7	7	.500
Brooklyn	7	8	.467
Philadelphia	4	10	.307
Cincinnati	3	12	.200

Results May 4

Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Chicago 8, Boston 1.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	11	3	.786
Toronto	8	4	.667
Newark	10	7	.588
Montreal	8	7	.533
Syracuse	6	6	.500
Albany	5	7	.417
Baltimore	4	11	.267
Buffalo	4	11	.267

Results May 4

Montreal 2, Syracuse 0.
Newark 5, Buffalo 1.
Toronto 6, Albany 2.
Rochester 6, Baltimore 2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	9	6	.600
Nashville	9	6	.600
Atlanta	8	6	.571
New Orleans	9	8	.529
Memphis	9	8	.529
Birmingham	8	10	.444
Knoxville	7	9	.438
Little Rock	6	12	.333

Results May 4

Atlanta 7, Birmingham 1.
Little Rock 9, Knoxville 6.
Nashville 7, New Orleans 2.
Memphis 7, Chattanooga 2.

Britannia Overhauled

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—The King's yacht, Britannia, was brought to a dockyard here recently for overhauling and refitting in preparation for the racing season. Britannia's mast, a silver spruce stick weighing 2¾ tons, and rising 176 feet, is believed the tallest racing yacht mast in the world.

College Golf Results

Pennsylvania 5, Williams 4.
Princeton 9, Brown 0.
Yale 6½, Georgetown 2½.

College Tennis Results

Iowa 4, Illinois 2.
Princeton 8, Cornell 1.
Williams 8, Union 1.

College Baseball Results

Colgate 15, Rochester 2.
Cornell 3, Harvard 2.
Harvard 4, Cornell 3.
Iowa 10, Minnesota 3.
Iowa State 6, Nebraska 4.
Kansas State 9, Missouri 3.
North Carolina 16, Virginia 2.
St. Thomas 7, St. Olaf 6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	5	.643
Cleveland	7	4	.636
Detroit	7	6	.538
Boston	7	7	.500
Washington	7	8	.467
Philadelphia	6	8	.429
St. Louis	5	7	.417
Chicago	4	7	.364

Results May 4

Boston 4, St. Louis 1.
New York 3, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 5, Washington 3.
Chicago at Philadelphia, postponed.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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MARY OF SCOTLAND
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Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:20

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(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)
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Wells Writes of a New Deal Where All People Will Live In a Universal World State

In It There Would Be No Poverty or Wealth, War Would Be Unknown and Personal Striving Would Be Unnecessary—All Through Planning

New Deals Past and Present
Tenth of 12 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The stars in their courses were pointing our race toward the organized world-community, the world state," writes H. G. Wells in his last Utopia. For years he has been leading the minds of men across national boundaries into a world-federation where war must end. Here Wells purports to give prophetic passages from a certain "Raven's Dream Book."

"Monday morning in the creation of a new world" comes after the "age of frustration has plied agonies upon men until they are ready for the complete solidarity of man." They had seen their homes, their finest buildings, their cities disintegrate as the result of continued world depression.

But in the new "world state" there are no nations, no races, no warring separatists. There is a universal language, world credit exchange, and a ruling world-council. All the "dire squalor of competition has passed away," and people are living in the "world garden"—in the year 2050.

Because of the efficiency of the "Planning Council" there is "universal employment and universal purchasing power in the face of a continually increasing industrial efficiency." The "age of scarcity" is over and plenty not only exists, but is organized for all. This means, as a world-citizen explains, that "housing and food wait upon us wherever we go."

Why, he wonders, did people ever think this so difficult? Why be troubled with storing clothes for different seasons and occasions? Get them when you want them and and wherever you are. The world is full of clothes ready for all purposes. Stop patching and repairing—it is waste time.

Return your old things to the storehouses and get new ones in exchange. No more dreary clotheslines of patched and tattered garments! No more dull grimy robes; put on new gay ones with the quick "zip fastenings." Of course, clothes are not so socially important now that everybody can have all they want. They are no longer a sign of particular classes in a society.

The "world state fellowship" makes the ownership of goods unnecessary.

"We have," declares the world-citizen, "the use and consumption of material goods without the burden of ownership."

Our houses are furnished to us in movable form and put wherever we desire, one place in summer and another in the winter. There are also large housing blocks for such time as we prefer to live in a social group. In these community centers there are at our disposal gymnasia, dance floors, conference rooms, perpetual news reels, libraries, studios, and dining rooms.

Students Are Drafted

But who provides all these necessities and luxuries for everybody? They are all planned by "agriculturists, engineers, chemists, and industrial directors." The work is done by students who give two and a half years of "compulsory public service", as an integral part of their education.

Their advisers help fit them into the proper place and they accomplish more and more each year of the necessary toil. Concerning the work which the general population must do, the following information is given:

"We worry about food, drink, clothing, health and personal freedom no more. The work we must do is not burdensome in amount, and it is the most congenial our educational guardians can find for us."

This compulsory work done by all is slight because so many inventions that were kept off the market for mercenary reasons in the last century are now in use beside many new ones continually coming along to lessen drudgery. It is clear, then, that the various "lower" classes of workers have ceased to exist. One amazing statement is that the "ordinary man" of this cosmopolitan new deal became equal to "Leonardo Da Vinci with his immense breadth of vision, his creative fervor, his curiosity, his power of intensive work."

The World Is His

Think what this prophecy means—no more dull-eyed unskilled laborers! Every person one meets on the streets or at the airdrome is well-nourished, healthy, fine-looking, trained in some special line. Does the "ordinary man" wish to travel to Europe or perhaps down to the newly-opened Amazon areas?

He would need to take only his small personal items, his identification papers, and his money-book. Everyone would understand his "basic English" and provide for his needs. He could cover much space in a short vacation and be back at his own pursuits again with the information or inspiration he was seeking. Such is the "New Humanity."

But this great achievement was not accidental. It came by planned education and behavior training. The air dictatorship or transport union, which later acted as a world court, knew that for the good of all, fear, indolence, greed and jealousy had to be taken out of the people. "The new régime had to clean up the racial mind or fail."

The educational and behavior control boards knew that "the moral making of the individual had to be begun anew." They were so severe that they were sometimes called "The New Puritans." Their methods seemed rather dictatorial but evidence that they knew laws and punishments alone would not work is shown by the following statement:

"For any new social order there must be a new education of all who are to live willingly and helpfully in it, and the core of an education is a religion."

Calls for Abolition of War

This means that both the mind and the heart must be ready to enter into the plans of any new society if it is to succeed. The "world state" cannot come until people are ready to work for it with zeal. The most important reason for attaining it is the abolition of war.

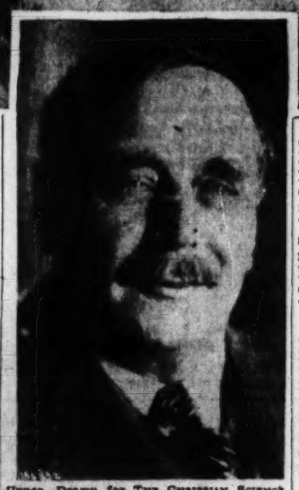
In Wells's world Utopia war has passed away because people have come at last to understand that, as he says, "you murder yourself when you kill." All are bound together in one body. There is a definite organization to maintain peace, for the "bureau of reconciliation and coöperation" deals with intercontinental arrangements that formerly might have led to war. Also there is a new type of administrator who is expert in "the science of relationship."

Peace, of course, is the interest of all, and, at last, this elemental fact is plain. With airdromes everywhere to take one anywhere in briefest time the whole world is knit together. The planet has become man's home and a world-order not a warring jungle. Isaiah's vision of a warless world could come true in such a state where all are bound together in daily living, for then none would care to "hurt or destroy."

With such a breath-taking flight into world-life as Wells has given, the world court and some kind of a league of nations take on new significance. These might be the beginnings of the federated world that must come to take the place of war.

Wells warns of utter destruction of civilization if "universal frustration" continues. Simple common sense is what he urges: refusal to walk again "open-eyed" into slaughter; definite plans to cultivate coöperation and understanding between nations; expression of the actual world friendship now in existence between groups with like interests—in fact, the use of men's best faculties to create the "World-State Fellowship."

World Lifts Itself on Golden Wings



Upper—Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

H. G. Wells

Motion Pictures

"Viva Villa"

The new film at Loew's State Theater is "Viva Villa," a screen play by Ben Hecht "inspired" by the book of that name by Edgcumb Pinchon and O. B. Stade, directed by Jack Conway; a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture.

The producers make no claim of historical authenticity but present Pancho Villa, in the person of Mr. Wallace Beery, as a thoroughgoing brute with the heart of a child. He makes war, as he plies his trade of banditry, unhampered by considerations of mercy or fair play. It is made clear that his attitude is not without reason, for as a boy he had seen his peon father flogged to death for protesting against being robbed of his little plot of land. Yet this Villa is capable of devotion to his friends. Under the influence of the idealistic Madero, he consents to fight "like a soldier" for Mexican liberty. But Villa does not make a perfect subordinate. "If I like your orders, I obey them," he tells his commanding officer. When this commander kills Madero, Villa takes a horrible revenge on him; and is finally himself slain by the brother of a Spanish girl he had outraged. Whether history or not, a well-constructed melodrama.

The picture owes much to its photography. Its producers had not failed to learn one of the lessons of Eisenstein's Mexican film. It owes much, too, to the acting of Mr. Beery. Madero as presented by Mr. Henry B. Walthall is quite unbelievably saintly. Mr. Stuart Erwin is a sympathetic American correspondent. Mr. Leo Carillo as Villa's aid and Mr. Joseph Schildkraut as the traitorous general turn in good performances. Others in the cast are Miss Fay Wray and Miss Katherine de Mille and Mr. Donald Cook. L. A. S.

Inconsequent

Light entertainment is provided at the Metropolitan Theater this week in the comedy film, "Twenty Million Sweethearts," and (from what we saw of it) a refained vaudeville program called "Scintillation."

What we saw of the latter was Mr. Paul Gerrits on roller skates, making gentlemanly jokes and funnily feeble attempts at juggling (a likable chap). And Miss Rosemary Dering, première danseuse of the Elida Ballet, tossing off pirouettes and a series of fouettés (that we didn't count) without getting any special notice.

The twenty million sweethearts are sweethearts of the air won by Nice Boy Dick Powell as Clayton, a radio climber, who incidentally wins a tangible sweetheart in Nice Girl Ginger Rogers. Mr. Pat O'Brien's radio scout, armored in a coat-of-brass, dares and defies all authority and good manners. Mr. Allen Jenkins is not afraid to look ridiculous as a disgruntled person telling tweet-tweet bedtime stories for Toasty-Flakies or something. Mr. Joseph Cawthorne and Mr. Grant Mitchell, good old-timers, are also in the cast.

There is no great subtlety in the spoofing of radio studios. But oh yes, for those who are interested—The Four Mills Brothers, Three Radio Rogues, Ted Fio Rito and His Band and the Three Débutantes (whoever all these people are) can be seen in screen person. M. L.

Press Anniversary in Russia Dates From 1912 and Includes 4162 Newspapers—All Official

(Continued from Page 1)

zens thus get a one-sided and restricted impression of world events.

In one respect, the Soviet press is more wholesome than that of other countries. It reports crimes only after their perpetrators have been detected, and publishes no salacious news whatever. In fact the private doing of individuals are seldom reported at all. The public and not the private acts of such leaders as Stalin and Gorky, are alone mentioned in the press.

The sensational growth of the Soviet press may be attributed more to the introduction of compulsory universal education than to its greater popularity. That the people would enjoy more popular and less severely propagandist newspapers, is evidenced by the rapid growth of Afternoon Moscow, the only evening newspaper in the capital. Concentrating on simple events of the day in one city, this newspaper has spontaneously attained a circulation of 920,000. Long queues form every afternoon to buy this newspaper.

Organs for Groups

With the exception of a few such newspapers in the principal cities, every Soviet newspaper represents some government organization. The Red Army, the League of Communist Youth, various government commissariats, the Young Pioneers (potential Communists aged 11-15 years)—all have their own newspapers with substantial circulations. Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of Communist Youth, prints 450,000 copies daily.

The Government also prints newspapers in English and German, as thoroughly propagandist as any others. The Moscow Daily News, English-language organ, has a circulation of 140,000. In Moscow the Government also publishes the Literary Gazette, specializing in Soviet literary and theatrical news, and Soviet Art, dealing with the development of "proletarian art."

The absence of advertisements from all Soviet newspapers except Afternoon Moscow is a notable feature. This is largely due to the fact that a shortage of all kinds of goods still exists, and Government trusts and shops can sell everything they receive without advertisements. The appearance of theatrical and motion-picture advertisements, as well as "want-ads" in Afternoon Moscow is evidence that the Government has no objection to them in principle, and as Soviet economy improves, advertisements may well appear in all newspapers. Incidentally, the popularity of the one Moscow newspaper carrying advertisements indicates that they may have the same "news value" in the Soviet Union as they do elsewhere.

More Wanted

The Government is doing everything possible to encourage development of local newspapers. Every large factory, every collective farm, every trade union, now has a newspaper of its own. Some of these are mere "wall papers," printed by hand, but an increasing number are acquiring printing presses.

While there is no opposition press in the Soviet Union, and attacks upon the Government or the Communist Party are impossible, editors are encouraged to criticize faulty execution of Government and party policies, although never the policies themselves. These criticisms are voluminous and in some cases very effective. All the larger newspapers have staffs of investigators, who study the work of specific factories, shops and collective farms, and publish detailed reports. Such reports often serve as the basis for Government action against inefficient executives.

Although there are evidences of relaxation of the Communist dictatorship in several phases of Soviet life, there is no evidence that the ruling party will relax its absolute control over the press. The Government owns every printing press in the Soviet Union, and no material of any kind can be printed without Government approval. From the Communist viewpoint, this rigid system of control over the press has had eminently satisfactory results.

St. Jean Wins Amity Prize

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—M. Robert de St. Jean today won the $1000 Ralph Beaver Strassburger prize for Franco-American friendship articles with a series of newspaper stories that will be published as "The Real Roosevelt Revolution."

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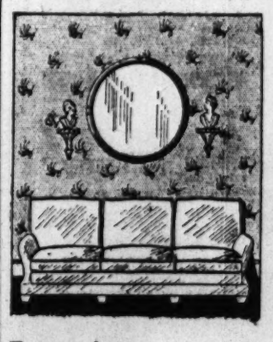

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The Editor's Puzzle
316
"A percipient," said the lawyer, "is one who [illegible] defining the word may be said to be one who witnesses a scene taking it in so to speak through what are commonly referred to as the visual organs of sight."
(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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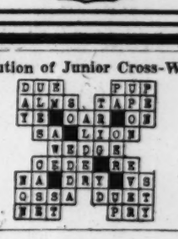

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Progress in Education

Pointing a Finger, Pro and Con

Little Boy in the Street Car

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BEAUTIFUL little boy of between five and six came skipping into the street car. He seated himself happily beside his mother and looked about him with a friendly smile as if inviting his fellow passengers to enjoy with him the great adventure upon which he had just embarked. None of the five of us were so foolish as to decline so fascinating an invitation, so we all smiled back our assent. Touched by his vivid imagination, the dull, monotonous street car, creaking and rumbling along the hot street, suddenly turned into a royal pumpkin-shell that was to transport us all through thrilling experiences.

"Oh, looky! Looky!" cried the little boy presently, including us all again, as he sat on the edge of his seat and pointed his small finger exuberantly out of the window at a horse hitched to a milk wagon, munching his lunch from a nose-bag.

"It surely is a great lark!" we smiled back.

"Don't point your finger, Bobbie," broke in his mother's voice, well-bred and distinct but firm and cold.

No Breach in Fairyland

I'm sure that none of us had noticed the breach of good manners. In fairyland people point their fingers to their heart's content and nobody cares. As for the child, he was evidently so engaged that he did not heed the remark.

"Oh, looky! Looky!" he exclaimed again as the pumpkin-shell swung around a corner and the public square came into view with its fountain throwing up gay jets of sparkling water in the summer sunshine.

This time he fairly bounced out of his seat in his eagerness to see everything himself and to share it with everyone. Someway that venerable landmark became invested with new charm as we looked at it through his appreciative eyes.

"Sit down in your seat, Bobbie, and don't point again," came the voice, still well-bred and distinct but firmer and cooler this time. "It is very impolite to point at things, as I have told you before. Mother doesn't point. People who point, etc., etc."

All of a sudden the pumpkin-shell had vanished. Once more it was just a matter-of-fact car we were riding in—five crestfallen grown-ups, a person delivering a lecture on manners and a solemn-faced little boy who was being thrust headlong into the horrors of a grown-up world where innocent enthusiasms were considered an offence and where one's own precious mother just didn't understand magic.

Doubtless Sometime

Doubtless one must learn sometime and somewhere as he emerges into the adult life the evils of finger-pointing just as one must learn to guard, and not to share promiscuously his most cherished dreams and enthusiasms. One must learn how to include the whole world in a loving thought and at the same time to issue his invitations and make his contacts with wisdom.

That mother was neither cruel nor unfeeling, it seemed to me, although the other passengers glared at her as if they thought she was. She did have a right idea. She wanted her little boy to grow up to be a gentleman and not a boor, and to associate with his fellow beings with proper discrimination. He must some day put on the "togs" that belonged to his station (which was evidently a good one) if he were to be of the greatest value in the world.

This mother had a child, highly imaginative, sensitive, ebullient, excitably enthusiastic, and joyously inclusive in his affections. She must guide him safely. She had high ideals for him. The whole trouble seemed to be that she had made a grave mistake in selecting such a time and place for her little preachment.

Right Times

There are surely right times when such lessons can be taught; times during confidential chats; times when one can hold one's little boy very close in the mother-arms; times when no great adventure is at stake and when one's deliciously innocent emotions are not at white heat; these are the occasions when little feet can be wisely guided into the ways of grown-up living, when little fingers can be taught to behave according to adult regulations. In such precious moments difficult lessons can be learned without heartaches and misunderstandings, without disappointments and blight.

The time and the place seem so important when one is dealing with so sensitive a creature as a little child, especially one so gayly spontaneous as our dear little friend of the pumpkin-shell.

Keystone, London

Young Meteorologists of a London Suburb

Children of the Acton Central School Meteorological Society Reading Their Instruments.

Members of this society are from 11 to 15 years of age. The society itself is the first school organization of its kind to be recognized by the Air Ministry. The members have made all their own instruments.

The Child and His Money

The following summary of suggestions based on the experience of parents and educators may be helpful to those who want to train their children to earn and receive, to save, to spend and to give wisely. They are the gist of a pamphlet prepared by the General Federation of Woman's Clubs:

Give the child a regular fixed allowance as soon as he is old enough to understand the use of money and teach him that this allowance takes the place of asking for money.

Let the child make his own mistakes and learn by experience that income for him will not teach him the use of money.

Teach the child early to buy his own small necessities and as he grows older to buy his own clothing.

Teach the child that there are certain duties which he ought to perform as a member of the family group, without pay.

Encourage the child to earn extra money if he wants to increase his allowance, by giving him a real job to do, preferably one which has commercial value, and pay him no more and no less than it is worth.

Be sure that any work the child does outside the home to earn extra money is not physically harmful and does not expose him to wrong influences.

Encourage the child not to expect financial rewards for rendering small services to his elders or for being "good" or polite. These things do not call for financial rewards.

Teach the child the value of saving for a definite purpose instead of saving for the mere sake of saving, and let him learn the folly of spending all his money at once and of going into debt to buy something he wants.

Teach the child that saving things will cost money is as important as saving money itself.

Help the child to realize the importance of wise giving as well as wise spending and wise saving.

Remember that the example of financial responsibility which you set in your own home will influence the child's attitude toward money.

Take stock of your own financial standards and do not hesitate to take advantage of the help and experience to be derived from the discussion of these matters in club and study groups and through cooperation with the school.

A Handy Transposition Chart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been said that music is the medium of expression to which humanity instinctively turns to voice its aspirations when thought rises into a realm so high that words alone are inadequate to give it expression. From this it follows that, instead of being the property of a special and privileged few to be dispensed to the possibly grateful many, music belongs to everybody; and the musicians themselves, in a proper understanding of the situation, are servants whose duty it is to render their music in such a way that it may "voice the voicelessness" of the multitudes and thus release in musical expression the real desires and the real wishes of the people to the utmost of its power. From this it also follows that the listening musician—the "creative listener," as Robert Haven Schauffler has defined an enlightened laity—is as necessary as the composer or performer.

As indicative of the trend of the times, the following is reproduced from the pen of Mr. Elbridge W. Newton, the well-known music educator and lecturer:

> I lunch at the club usually with the same group of business and professional men. I am the only music man present, and I am sometimes rather surprised at the trend of the conversation. From a successful lawyer: "Bill, did you hear the symphony orchestra last night? Say, that oboe player certainly knows his onions, and the French horn player is a lulu." "Yes," was the response from a prominent realtor, "but I think the brass at times was a little heavy for the strings." Why, 10 years ago the average business man would not have known the tone of an oboe from that of a tin whistle, or a French horn from an automobile horn. It is fast becoming a requisite of general intelligence to know something about music, voices and musical instruments. This advance is largely due to the influence of the radio and of the phonograph.

Greater Freedom Means Greater Scope

As a greater freedom of thought concerning the subject has gradually but surely expanded into wider areas of expression, it is perhaps inevitable that, in addition to the radio, the phonograph, etc., this impulse should externalize itself into various ways and means for enlarging the scope of music as an applied art, and thus bring its ministry within the reach of all under different conditions of time, circumstances, and surroundings.

Occasionally an invention appears which is intended to facilitate the translation of an art into different forms of expression. Such an invention is the "Sliding Transposition Chart for Band and Orchestral Instruments." The inventor, Mr. Claude Rader, is already known as the composer of the "Groundwork of Orchestral Training," and his chart may be briefly described as a device for enabling the composer, the transcriber, and the arranger of music to write transpositions with a greater ease and facility than has heretofore been the case.

By means of a simple shifting of a slide the arranger is enabled to see at a glance the various keys of the different orchestral "choirs" into which it is desired to transpose a given composition; while arrows pointing to a fascimile piano keyboard indicate where corresponding notes on any band or orchestral instrument will sound.

Covered With Helpful Information

In addition to the advantages indicated, the chart is replete with information giving miscellaneous items, such as the range of all the brasses, wood winds, and strings; the tuning note for each instrument; while a diagram of both bass and treble clefs, indicating where the notes are to be written on the staff, minimizes the liability of mistakes in writing transpositions. There is also a table showing the corresponding keys together with the necessary sharps and flats for the B flat instruments, for the F instruments, for the D flat piccolo, and for the E flat instruments, etc. The corresponding key notes of all scales for the different instruments are also given. Not the least valuable feature of the chart is its usefulness for helping to supply important cues for small orchestras in the absence of certain instruments.

Audiences have by this time become quite accustomed to orchestral and other arrangements of favorite solo numbers, Rubinstein's "Kamennoi-Ostrow" arranged for orchestra and for the pipe organ, and Handel's "Largo," which originally was an aria but has been arranged for almost every known instrument or combination of instruments, are examples in point. Of comparatively more recent recognition are the possibilities of transcribing pipe organ compositions into arrangements for orchestras. Think of the aid such a chart might have been when Bach's "Toccata and Fugue in D Minor" for organ was transcribed and actually played quite recently by one of America's large symphony orchestras!

Boon to Teachers and Pupils

As has been indicated, Mr. Rader's chart is useful to the composer, the arranger, and even to the player of the transposing instrument, and would therefore make its immediate appeal to the technical export. At the same time it is also of value to the general profession and even the casual student of the subject. Think of the saving of time upon certain occasions the chart can be for the lone but enthusiastic music supervisor, bravely "carrying on" his manifold and almost heterogeneous duties in some isolated town or hamlet! Last, but by no means least, consider also the boon such a chart can be for teachers and pupils to have at last something tangible to illustrate the theory of transposition as applied to band and orchestral instruments, especially in classes for orchestral conducting and music appreciation.

In short, Mr. Rader's chart would appear to be a valuable contribution toward making possible a wider application and appreciation of the following maxim:

"Music does not belong to a profession; it is the birthright of every one." C. E. S.

Automobile Accidents

You and the Law Series—10

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

A DRIVER is not always guilty of manslaughter when a fatal accident results from his negligent operation of an automobile. Negligence rendering a man liable in a civil action for damages does not necessarily make him criminally responsible.

There is the kind of negligence, for instance, which comes from not thinking quickly enough, a moment's heedlessness, or the letting of one's attention be taken up elsewhere than his own driving. Accidents caused by this type of negligence usually involve civil liability alone (that is, liability for damages).

There is unfortunately another type of negligence, which is willful, reckless or wanton. This is sometimes termed gross negligence. Organized society, that is, the state, considers this type of negligent driving a menace, and makes it a crime. The seriousness of the crime depends upon the seriousness of results caused by this type of driving. If life is taken, the crime may be manslaughter.

One court has said, "Ordinary negligence is based on the fact that one ought to have known the results of his acts; while gross negligence rests upon the assumption that he did know, but was recklessly and wantonly indifferent to the results."

Driving at a high rate of speed around a curve, driving at a high rate of speed on the wrong side of the road after dark without lights, driving a bus at a high rate of speed and in a reckless manner have been held sufficient negligence to render the driver guilty of manslaughter, if a fatal accident resulted.

NELL WITTERS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Driving at High Rate of Speed.

Moreover, it has been held by some of the states that if at the time such an accident occurred the driver was engaged in a criminal act of the type known as a misdemeanor (a crime not punishable by a prison sentence), he may also be guilty of manslaughter. Other states hold that such an act must be wrong in and of itself. Driving while intoxicated is an example of this, and many of the drivers who are found guilty of manslaughter are drunken drivers.

It has also been held that an owner who knowingly intrusts his car to an intoxicated person is himself guilty of manslaughter, if someone is killed.

Cases have also held that an owner who is in the car with his chauffeur is guilty of manslaughter if the fatal accident is caused by the chauffeur's reckless driving, and the owner sat by and did not protest against it.

In many states manslaughter is defined by statute (law enacted by the Legislature) and if the accident comes within its terms the driver is guilty.

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Farmer and His Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ind.

The agricultural college of Purdue University, state institution here, intends to continue its efforts to better in every way the education and living standard of the farmer.

"While the university and farmers are concerned now with the federal adjustment program," explains Dr. E. C. Elliott, Purdue president, "we are not losing sight of the fact that we are concerned first with production of a quality product. All efforts of our agricultural college and of the university experiment station will be directed to pointing the way toward production of quality—be it better corn, better hogs, or better citizens.

"The ultimate purpose of the entire federal farm program is to better the home and the life of the farmer."

Special short-course schools held for farmers at the university last winter attracted the largest attendance since they were begun several years ago. The Indiana Farm Bureau, a coöperative farmer organization, is continuing to work closely with Purdue in educating both prospective farmers and farm owners in the efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to better the farm products market.

Child's Inherent Desire for Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS A primary teacher of years' standing, I wonder every time a mother complains to me of her child's misbehavior whether or not that mother does her part to awaken the inherent desire for good in her child or whether she just goes for it whenever it seems bad.

It is my experience that when the inherent desire for good is awakened, the child's response is immediate. This may have to be done many times, but the response follows and his desire for good grows strong under the process. It must, however, be done as much for oneself as for the child, if inspiration and growth are to follow. The thought must be, "What my child needs I need myself in order to be of help to it."

The following class experience has proved helpful to myself and the children in arousing the inherent desire for good: One morning discord seemed particularly active so I said: "Boys, we must say 'No' to bad thoughts and 'Yes' to good thoughts, for if we don't, trouble will follow and we will have only ourselves to blame." I continued to say, "Do you know what comes to me this moment? Why if everyone in this wide world would always say 'No' to bad thoughts and 'Yes' to good thoughts, there would be no prisons, there could be no war."

As I looked around I saw every eye upon me and from the back row came the voice of an eight-year-old: "Why yes, and the Lindbergh baby would be still with us."

The only way to awaken the inherent desire for good in our children is to let them see and feel our eagerness to have it awakened in ourselves and never to grow weary of this life task. A. C. D.

For children living in the country, the scope for family play is almost unlimited. The love of fur, feather and flower, opens a wide vista; and happy the child whose father will take him for rambles exploring the marvelous fairy book of nature, tracing with wonder the work of water and fire in the composition of the rocks around. Children love to keep lists of the birds and the flowers they see from year to year, and a nature diary is a source of much pleasure. In this field the parents can give a priceless heritage to their children by putting them in touch with nature, as no botany or geology classes can ever after do.

The Parent

Small Child Taught to Be Unafraid

Ontario

Dear Friends:

My family has long since passed the child stage, but the request for letters for the Parent column was so friendly and inviting, and our debt of gratitude to the Monitor so very great, that we do want to share an experience with other parents.

Our younger daughter, then about 2 or 2½ years old, was playing alone upstairs one day, when suddenly I heard a piercing shriek, and she came running down the stairs. I took her in my arms and held her close until the sudden fear was stilled somewhat. Then I said to her, "Now tell mother about it, dear." And she said, "Mother, there's a big man upstairs. I heard him walking in the hall."

This was the first time this little child had seemed really afraid of anything, and so in a very simple way I talked quietly of the ever-present, protecting love of the Father. How tenderly he cared for every child of His. How precious each child was to Him. How He guided every footstep just as He guided each beautiful silver star in its course, and every little bird and butterfly.

Then I taught her the Bible verse, "I will trust, and not be afraid," also two lines from a hymn—

"Everlasting arms of Love
Are beneath, around, above."

Then, holding her hand in mine, I said: "Now let's go upstairs." We went through every room, talking quietly as we went. And she came downstairs satisfied that there was no "big man" there.

For several days, however, she would not go upstairs alone, and so I went with her, expressing gratitude as we went through the rooms for the shining windows that invited the sunbeams to come in, for every gentle little summer breeze that was wafted in through the open windows to make the rooms fresh and sweet and cool, for the stars that twinkled at us in the night, for the friendly dark that enveloped the house like a blue velvet curtain, for the stillness of the night when we could hear the soft little noises the busy day shut out, the leaves whispering, the crickets chirping.

After several days she said, "Mother, you don't have to come upstairs with me, stay here and sing 'Arms of Love' and I'll go up alone." When I had finished the verse she would say, "Sing it again, mother, sing it again."

Then, a few days later, she said, "Mother, you don't have to come upstairs with me, and you don't have to sing 'Arms of Love.' I'm not afraid any more," and a small person went valiantly up the stairs, a sturdy voice declaring with conviction, "Baby will twust and not be afwaid. Baby will twust and not be afwaid!"

Several weeks later we were upstairs together one day when she exclaimed: "That's the noise, mother. That was the 'big man' walking." The "noise" came from an old-fashioned electric service box, and sounded like a man's footstep.

"Baby" has since grown to young womanhood, and it would be difficult to estimate the value of the lesson learned from this experience. The fearlessness and courage of this child have been, and are, commented upon many times, and her sympathetic understanding has encouraged many a timid one to "trust and not be afraid."

Grateful appreciation and all loving wishes. (Mrs.) M. H.

* * *

But He Loved the Third Commandment

Michigan

Dear Friends:

Someone has asked for suggestions on the swearing problem of small children. I am only too happy to add my little bit to the Parent Column. I have five children and this column has been a wonderful help to me.

My seven-year-old boy got the habit of swearing. It was quite annoying to me. Then I happened to think about the commandments. He loves to learn them. So we had a talk about the third commandment, and I explained to him how he was breaking this by swearing.

It broke him of this habit immediately. (Mrs.) V. S.

* * *

Question for Question

Illinois

Parent Column:

If your child seems to overburden you with questions, turn the tables about, so to speak, and try asking him or her a few. One little girl who persisted in such as: Where do the clouds go? Where does the river go? Where do the stars go, was asked in turn—where does the moon go? Almost instantly she replied, "Why it goes out." One can readily see the connecting thought in the child's mind between a light or lamp and the moon. A grownup, I am quite sure, would not have been able to answer so wisely or at least so within the child's range of vision or reasoning. You will be surprised in trying this process, at what amazing answers you will get. Many times they are far more satisfactory to the child itself than you would have been able to give because they are within his range of thinking. Then, too, you have made him think for himself—quite a remedy for this sometimes mental laziness in making others answer all his questions.

(Miss) M. A. D.

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Do You Make these Mistakes in ENGLISH?

SHERWIN CODY

MANY persons say, "Did you hear from him today?" They should say "Have you heard from him today?" Some spell calendar "calender" or "calander." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom," and how frequently the simplest words are mispronounced. Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei." Most persons use only common words, colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

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The Home Forum

The Ancient Triangle

"LAS MINILLAS," they called the gently sloping foothills where—long ago—we staked our claim. Neither history nor tradition told how the little mines came to be there, but the hills abounded with old workings. Our people believed that they had been worked for gold, "from the times of the Spaniards and before."

One September morning, as the sun turned the snow on Orolonquo's peak from white to rose, the Chief and I arrived on the hills. That day and the next, donkeys laden with materials and tools began to arrive. On the little plateau, cut out of the hillside by prospectors in bygone days, bare but for a heap or two of ore, we dismounted, and by sunset had erected a hut made from weatherboard and corrugated iron.

Next morning, Custodio appeared. He might have stepped straight out of a Murillo canvas. His clothes were nondescript, but his face and figure were so splendid that their memory still refreshes me. I stared at the big eyes and regular features the transparent dark skin, the beautifully shaped hands. He greeted me:

"Good days, little patrón."

"Good days, little one," I replied, "dismount."

"No, many thanks," he said, "I thought that you might like these cherries, nothing more."

I was surprised, but accepted the cherries, and for thanks offered him work. There was no bargaining. He wanted to be a miner and to work with the English gentlemen. His first job was to plant a vegetable patch.

From where we worked we looked straight across the valley to Orolonquo (The Eagle's Head), whose towering mass rose from the plain itself.

"Why is it called Orolonquo?" I asked Custodio.

"It has always been so," he answered, "even in the times of my oldest grandfather, who remembers when the *caballeros* wore spurs of silver, and silver trimmed the saddles and bridles of the horses."

"Silver! Where did they get it?" I questioned.

"*Quién sabe!* From Orolonquo, perhaps. Sometimes in days past the *vaqueros'* horses would go lame on the mountains and afterward little rocks of silver would be found in the hooves."

"Surely, there must have been silver here then," I said.

"Oh, yes, patrón, gold, silver and copper, these three are always found together in these parts."

Gradually I realized that it was natural for this boy, son of a miner sprung from generations of miners, to know about these things. Once he volunteered the information, "There is very much copper in these same *serranias*." I smiled a little sadly, thinking of the inveterate habit these people have of fusing the past and the present in regard to their "noble metals."

Meanwhile our work was going forward. We were now clearing a line through the undergrowth below which our reef ran. This task was a delight to both of us. Custodio talked to the bushes and rocks as if they were friends, and sometimes he would stop work to gaze across the sloping *llano* to the *camino real*, the Royal Road, that bounded our claim on one side.

"What do you see?" I inquired once.

"Many, many people, I see," was the reply. He grew pensive, "*Caballeros* and *señoritas* I see," he continued, "riding to a *rodeo*—revolutionaries; the grand San Martin and his brave boys—for the road, little patrón, also leads to the pass across the high Cordilleras. It was frozen and many of the soldiers had no boots. Just over there," he pointed, "they all passed."

When at last our line was finished we helped the surveyor from Santiago to mark the place for our tunnel mouth. For days we scrambled with chain and level about the mountain slopes. Once we found a rock overgrown with creepers and covered with curious markings. Later we found another assemblage of markings, and then a third, and excitedly I pointed out that they made a triangle.

"Naturally," said the surveyor calmly, studying his notes, "but it is curious that its bearing is at true right angles to your reef. The writing looks pre-Incan to me."

Later on I found that the stock brands used on the great estates by the tenant laborers (generally of nearly pure Indian descent) were crude copies of some of the rock pictures.

Our tunnel went rapidly ahead, once driving began. These were magic days filled with dreams of the future and of present achievement. Then, one morning, with bitter disappointment we examined a thin streak of soft clayey stuff running across the tunnel roof. That was all!

"It is well, it is well," Custodio's calm treble voice announced, "it is the *veta real* itself, but it is in poverty, nothing more—a phenomenon often seen in Chile, of extreme and sudden narrowing of a vein of ore close to a gulley.

"Where is the richness?" asked the Chief.

Again came the treble: "Come. I will show you."

We followed him out of the tunnel and up the opposite slope. Presently he stopped. "Look," he commanded. We stood still and the first thing we noticed was the ancient triangle pointing directly at us, and the next, that we stood right on the line Custodio and I had cleared.

"The *bonanza* is beneath our feet," he said.

There was silence for a while as we descended: then the voice of the Chief said, "Let us try."

The miners were again at work; once underground they forgot everything but the reef. As they drilled they chanted in rhythm, often without bite or sup, through their whole twelve hours' turn. What was it animated their work and gave them faith, I used to wonder. Was it the thought of the ancient triangle? A challenge to honor, or an innate feeling for the centuries-old lore of their hills? Or was it gratitude to the strangers who trusted them? Strangers? Not altogether: we were all miners, and miners everywhere follow the same guiding light of conquering, generous toil, and faith in eventual achievement. This was the answer to my wondering and to the haunting question: "Was it possible for wealth to have lain there—known for centuries—but undisturbed? Gradually the conviction dawned that in fact it had done so, that this precious heritage left by the forefathers of the lad who guided us to it, had remained while race after race had lived their unrecorded history beside it.

One evening we were seated on the plateau quietly watching the wonder of the sunset, when Custodio came running from the tunnel carrying something in his hat. Seeing us he clambered straight up the hill, over the loose rubble, through the thorn bushes, on to the plateau, and from his hat emptied great lumps of glistening ruby-red silver and copper ore speckled with beads of gold. "See," he said, "your mercifulness has found them, the noble metals, rich, pure, abundant, the same as our-ones-that-have-passed-before used to smelt in their little furnaces, perhaps even before they made the Royal Road."

In fancy I saw again all the users of the road: San Martin and his little army of soldiers without boots; grandees of old Spain; Pedro Valdivia and his *conquistadores*. Through my dreaming the boy's voice broke insistent: "Is it not true, little patrón? We of the valley have always been here; it gives one much of which to think. First, people of my country on foot, now motor cars, and perhaps soon an aerial tramway will cross our road—what thing so grand?"

ST. JOHN WOODD.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Rialto: From a Wood Engraving by Miss Marjorie Firth

PROBABLY the main reason why the Rialto has attracted so much attention when, according to many accounts, there are other and better bridges in Venice, is that, for twelve centuries at least, it was the only bridge over the Grand Canal. Really, it should be called the Ponte del Rialto, as it joined the Rialto, or Rivo Alto, which was the main city of Venice, with its public offices, to the outer and lesser districts.

At first there was only a string of wooden boats across the canal; then, in 1180, the first wooden bridge was made with a drawbridge in the center. In the middle of the sixteenth century, the present bridge was built from the designs of Antonio del Ponte.

The bridge is almost square in plan, being seventy-two feet wide by ninety-two feet across the span. Space is precious in Venice; therefore the middle street of the bridge is lined with shops on both sides, and there is a street on each side of the main one. Backwards and forwards on all three streets goes an incessant stream of people, carrying every kind of commodity to and from the shops, houses, and markets, most of the things being carried on the people's heads.

Miss Marjorie Firth's wood engraving attempts to show the strength of the single span of the bridge, the brilliancy of the light and the luminosity of the shadows.

President Eliot Looks at Football

Although Eliot was a strong advocate of physical culture and believed that sports provide it in the best way, he preferred the field and track sports, cross-country walking, sailing, riding (including polo), tennis and rowing to baseball and football. This drew the line against the very games that were most popular. The discrimination was further emphasized by the evident fact that he did not attach much importance to the winning of intercollegiate matches. As part of his preparation for life, said Eliot on one occasion, a young man should qualify himself to walk twenty-five miles in a day, to ride a horse, to swim one mile, to sail, to row a boat. Rowing, once his own specialty, was the only popular intercollegiate sport in which he showed an interest. Mr. Witter Bynner was entirely accurate when he wrote the last two lines of these verses about the celebration of a football victory:

"So we marched with tingling feet,
Rousing Cambridge to the beat
Of the figures of the score as to a drumming.
And the President and Dean went through their paces,
Made us speeches from their porches
With our torches
In their faces.
The President spoke nicely, but before he was half through
Was devoting his attention altogether to the crew." . . .

To pitch a curved ball seemed to him to be a resort to a low form of cunning. Coaching the runner on bases, and interlarding instructions to him with gibes intended to rattle the other side, offended his taste. When, on a certain occasion, a baseball player was put on probation because of a poor record in his classes, Eliot remarked that there was no occasion to regret that he was thereby automatically put off the Nine, because it was admitted that he was a player who resorted to deception on the diamond. Professors Briggs and Wendell, much puzzled by this, went to Eliot to ask what warrant he had for such a statement. "Why!" said the President, drawing himself up and speaking in his most impressive manner, "Why! They boasted of his making a feint to throw a ball in *in* ANOTHER!" The manly way to play football, he maintained, would be to attack the strongest part of the opponents' line. One day when a football game with Yale was going on, and the Harvard crowd was singing a song in which occur the words: "Three cheers for Harvard and Down with Yale," Eliot remarked: "Of course it's right to be enthusiastic for your own side; but one direction and then *throwing it* why sing a song that's rude to our guests? Why wouldn't it be better to sing: 'Three cheers for Harvard and *one* for Yale'?" The song, thus amended, became a favorite with his grandchildren, to be sung derisively, in frolicking moments, for their own and their grandfather's refreshment; but the amendment was never offered to the student body.

Needless to say the undergraduates felt that he did not understand their sports, and they did not agree that in the main he was an intelligent critic. In his relations with them and with many of the alumni the consequent disaccord over athletics assumed a greater importance than it rightly deserved. It more or less caused them to overlook other achievements which should have made Eliot popular, and it served to perpetuate the impression that he was a stiff and unsympathetic schoolmaster sort of person while everything else was tending to obliterate the notion. If he had been able to approach the regulation of athletics with a little more art and a little better intuition of undergraduate motivation, he would perhaps have made more rapid headway in reforming intercollegiate competitions. But even as it was, and largely because of his persistence, Harvard usually led in the movement for reform. — From "Charles W. Eliot: President of Harvard University 1869-1909," by HENRY JAMES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

In Gratitude

Silence was winter's best gift,—
A rare and a beautiful thing.
I watched the still snow slowly lift
Up its great walls of quiet; and spring
Found me richer in patience and peace.

The gift of the spring was surprise,—
The gift of all young things, a sweet
Living essence. I opened my eyes
And found that a crocus, complete
As a star, had found sudden release.

A hundred long Maytimes could pass
Bright-blooming before me, and still
The lilac, the scent of young grass,
The blossoms that circle the hill,
Would seem new and incredible things.

A quick little, bright little flame
Of amazement wakes in me today;
I catch in my breath, and exclaim
At the joy of discovering May!
Yes, surprise is the gift of all springs.

ANITA LAUDIE CUSHING.

"The answer of the tongue"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days of progress statesmen of different nations sometimes talk face to face. Through their thoughtful statements of the motives and ideals of their countries, much misunderstanding between nations is dispelled. In the relation of one individual to another speech has always played an important part. Careful thinking before speaking does much toward avoiding misunderstanding and unpleasant relationships. Possibly all of us have regretted hastily spoken words and have wished that we could recall them. Many of us, no doubt, have echoed Job's words, "Teach me, and I will hold my tongue."

The one who has learned to control his speech—to withhold impatient, critical, or angry words—has done much toward establishing a right sense of health, happiness, and also harmonious relations with others. James points to the control of a horse by the use of a bit, of the turning of a ship by its helm, and of the difficulty of controlling the tongue, which he says "is a little member and boasteth great things." He also says that he who offends "not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body."

The Scriptures indicate that we should look to God, divine Mind, for the wisdom which enables us to control our speech. That is the only source from which this ability can come, because, regardless of how hard a person may try to control his speech through relying upon himself, he will not always succeed. Through looking to divine Mind for wisdom, we find that not only can we withhold the impatient, the critical, the angry word, but we are led to say that which will be helpful. Truly "the preparations of the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue, is from the Lord."

An important phase relative to holding one's tongue is the avoidance of voicing error. Let us not talk of other people's faults! If we cannot speak well of them, let us hold our tongue. Sometimes we are tempted to make some crime, which is being given publicity by newspapers, the topic of conversation. Will this help us or anyone? Will it do any good at all? Then let us look to divine Mind for the ability to silence that suggestion which would make us voice the morbid. Let us never magnify evil, never speak of it as if it were something that has shrewdness and power. If we humbly look to divine Mind for the right thing to say, we shall cease voicing error. This will enable us to obey Mrs. Eddy's injunction in "No and Yes" (p. 3), "Avoid voicing error; but utter the truth of God and the beauty of holiness, the joy of Love and 'the peace of God, that passeth all understanding,' recommending to all men fellowship in the bonds of Christ."

If we earnestly look to divine Mind for the wisdom needed to avoid voicing error, we shall also receive that which so many eagerly desire—the ability "to speak a word in season to him that is weary." What could bring a more joyous feeling than the knowledge that we have been able to say to another that which has lifted a burden of sorrow, of discouragement, or dispelled fear? Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says that she has "healed more disease by the spoken than the unspoken word" (No and Yes, p. 2). What a wonderful thing to do—heal by voicing the Word of God! Mrs. Eddy could never have done this had she not learned to look to divine Mind for the ability to voice the truth and avoid voicing error. We too can gain this ability to heal by the spoken word, if we will always look to divine Mind for guidance in our thought and speech.

Then, too, there is the ability to say the right thing on all occasions, and to speak with ease. This can come only as we continuously look to the truth of spiritual being. Christian Science teaches that the real man, the true selfhood of all, is the image and likeness of divine Mind, God, and that he reflects the intelligence of Mind, the freedom of Soul. Earnestly striving to see the real selfhood of ourselves and others, we shall begin to lose sight of that mortal selfhood which is afraid and limited.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 183 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection*. Through the transparency of Science we learn this, and receive it: learn that man can fulfil the Scriptures in every instance; that if he open his mouth it shall be filled—not by reason of the schools, or learning, but by the natural ability, that reflection already has bestowed on him, to give utterance to Truth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

„Was die Zunge reden soll"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN UNSERER fortschrittlichen Zeit haben Staatsmänner verschiedener Völker zuweilen persönliche Aussprachen. Durch ihre wohlüberlegten Darlegungen der Beweggründe und Ideale ihrer Länder wird viel Mißverständnis unter den Völkern beseitigt. In der Beziehung der Menschen zueinander hat die Aussprache immer eine wichtige Rolle gespielt. Sorgfältiges Überlegen vor dem Sprechen trägt viel zur Vermeidung von Mißverständnis und unliebsamen Beziehungen bei. Wahrscheinlich wir alle haben schon voreilig gesprochene Worte bedauert und gewünscht, daß wir sie ungesprochen machen könnten. Viele stimmen zweifellos in die Worte Hiobs mit ein: „Lehret mich, so will ich schweigen".

Wer gelernt hat, seine Worte im Zaum zu halten—ungeduldige, tadelnde oder zornige Worte zu unterdrücken—hat viel zur Förderung von Gesundheit, Freudigkeit und harmonischer Beziehungen zu anderen beigetragen. Jakobus erwähnt, wie das Pferd mit dem Zaum, das Schiff mit dem Ruder gelenkt wird, und wie schwierig es ist, die Zunge zu beherrschen, die, wie er sagt, „ein kleines Glied ist und richtet große Dinge an". Und er sagt auch: „Wer aber auch in keinem Wort fehlt, der ist ein vollkommener Mann und kann auch den ganzen Leib im Zaum halten".

Die Bibel weist darauf hin, daß wir die Weisheit, die uns befähigt, unsere Rede zu beherrschen, bei Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, der einzigen Quelle, aus der diese Fähigkeit kommen kann, suchen sollen. Durch Verlaß auf sich selber gelingt es einem Menschen nicht immer, seine Rede zu beherrschen, so sehr er es auch versuchen mag. Suchen wir Weisheit beim göttlichen Gemüt, so finden wir nicht nur, daß wir das ungeduldige, tadelnde, zornige Wort unterdrücken können, sondern wir werden auch geführt, das zu sagen, was hilfreich ist. Wahrlich, „der Mensch setzt sich's wohl vor im Herzen; aber vom Herrn kommt, was die Zunge reden soll".

Ein wichtige Seite des Schweigens ist vermeiden, Irrtum zu äußern. Reden wir nicht über anderer Leute Fehler! Können wir nichts Gutes von ihnen sagen, so lasset uns schweigen. Zuweilen sind wir versucht, ein in den Zeitungen berichtetes Verbrechen zum Gegenstand unserer Unterhaltung zu machen. Hilft das uns oder sonst jemand? Nützt es überhaupt etwas? Bitten wir also das göttliche Gemüt um die Fähigkeit, jene Einflüsterung, die uns veranlassen möchte, Ungutes zu äußern, zum Schweigen zu bringen! Wir sollten das Böse nie vergrößern, nie davon sprechen, als ob es Scharfsinn und Macht hätte. Lassen wir uns demütig vom göttlichen Gemüt belehren, was wir sagen sollen, so werden wir keinen Irrtum mehr reden. Wir können dann das Gebot der Mrs. Eddy in „Nein und Ja" (S. 8) befolgen: „Vermeide dem Irrtum Stimme zu leihen, äußere vielmehr die Wahrheit über Gott und die Schönheit der Heiligkeit, die Freude der Liebe und den Frieden Gottes, welcher höher ist denn alle Vernunft', und empfiehl allen Menschen Gemeinschaft in den Banden Christi".

Erwarten wir die nötige Weisheit, das Äußern von Irrtum zu vermeiden, aufrichtig vom göttlichen Gemüt, so empfangen wir auch die von so vielen Menschen sehnlich erwünschte Fähigkeit, „mit dem Müden zu rechter Zeit zu reden". Was könnte uns mehr erfreuen als zu wissen, daß das, was wir einem andern sagen konnten, ihn von drückender Sorge, von Verzagtheit oder Furcht befreit hat? Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, sagt, sie habe „Krankheit häufiger durch das gesprochene als durch das ungesprochene Wort geheilt" (Nein und Ja, S. 2). Wie herrlich, dadurch zu heilen, daß man das Wort Gottes äußert! Mrs. Eddy hätte es nie tun können, wenn sie nicht gelernt hätte, die Fähigkeit, die Wahrheit zu äußern und das Äußern von Irrtum zu vermeiden, beim göttlichen Gemüt zu suchen. Auch wir können diese Fähigkeit, durch das gesprochene Wort zu heilen, erlangen, wenn wir uns im Denken und Reden immer vom göttlichen Gemüt leiten lassen.

Eine weitere Fähigkeit ist, bei jeder Gelegenheit das Rechte zu sagen und ungezwungen zu reden. Dies gelingt uns nur, wenn wir uns ununterbrochen die Wahrheit des geistigen Seins vor Augen halten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der wirkliche Mensch, das wahre Selbst aller, das Bild und Gleichnis des göttlichen Gemüts, Gottes, ist, und daß er die Intelligenz des Gemüts, die Freiheit der Seele widerspiegelt. Sind wir ernstlich bestrebt, unser und anderer Menschen wirkliches Selbst zu sehen, so verlieren wir jenes furchtsame und begrenzte sterbliche Selbst allmählich aus den Augen.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 183 in "Miscellaneous Writings": „Der Mensch ist Gottes Bild und Gleichnis; alles, was Gott möglich ist, ist dem Menschen als der Widerspiegelung Gottes möglich. Durch die Klarheit der Wissenschaft lernen wir dies verstehen und eignen es uns an: wir lernen erkennen, daß der Mensch die Heilige Schrift in jedem Falle erfüllen kann; daß ihm, wenn er zu reden hat, gegeben wird, was er reden soll—nicht durch Schulweisheit oder Gelehrsamkeit, sondern infolge der natürlichen, ihm durch Widerspiegelung schon verliehenen Fähigkeit, der Wahrheit Ausdruck zu geben"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Punch and Judy Show at Amberley

Even had we planned otherwise we could hardly have escaped a performance in Amberley, for all the children in the district, and the adults, simply took it for granted and inquired at what hour it was to begin.

There was the woman in the little shop.

"What have you got there? A Punch and Judy! Oh! that will be nice! I shall come along and see it!" . . .

There was a man, too, old enough and stout enough to know better. He was one of the sort that shake with laughter, and he did shake, saying: "Now, that's good, that is! I never expected to see another of those round here. It's years since I saw a Punch and Judy. What time are you going to have it?"

All this was very pleasant to us, but there are a great many other things of a pleasant nature about Amberley, and we climbed a hill above the thatched roofs of the compact village, settled on the grassy verge of a mangold field and indulged in a siesta before the evening's work. We could look down into the street winding among the cottages and gardens; we could see the church, and some of the castle walls, for even gentle Sussex has her fortifications surviving from the grim old days. The famous little village lay baking in the sun and we wished we knew its complete story, the great events which led to the building of this castle over the Wild Brooks, and the human stories which for so many centuries have been lived out in this compact group of ideal cottages sheltering beneath the green Downs. Since Charles II slept there on his flight from England, visitors, as well as anglers, must have flocked from all over the world, artists to paint its pictures, Americans to love its ancient stones, and wanderers of all kinds to walk there for an admiring hour. . . .

Setting up the show outside the Amberley smithy attracted attention at once although all the world seemed to be at the cricket match which left the village singularly empty. But two young ladies from Putney were decidedly friendly and confidential. They were not very big, but they were enthusiastic, and were sure that mother, who was resting, would come; that father, who was ever so nice, would give them some pennies for the collection, and that the chauffeur, who was mending their watches, would very likely lend his dignity to the performance as well. As we arranged the mysteries inside the curtains some boys gathered outside and kept up an interminable debate.

"I'm longing to see it," said one of them. "I'm longing for it to begin. How much do you have to pay? I ain't got no money!"

"He'll let you see it," answered another urchin. "There'll only be a collection, I expect."

"When's he going to start? I got threepence to goo up to Johnson's wi' fur some apples."

"You'll atter be quick. He's going to start in five minutes."

"Is he? Cor! I ain't going to buy no apples—I ain't got time!"

It was then that he raised his voice, and appealed touchingly to the gods within the curtains.

"Hi, Punch! Wait till I goos up the road and buys some apples will yur before yur begins?"

Luckily Punch himself was able to cock his eye over the platform, and advise the boy to hurry up, and at the appearance of Punch the interest quickened in the village street. The eager children pushed one another up to the theater till it rocked.—WALTER WILKINSON, in "A Sussex Peep-Show." (New York: Stokes.)

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Florence Music Festival

By Mario Labroca

Florence

IS IT necessary to begin with the usual preamble? To say, once more, that one should no longer speak of old and modern music, but rather of beautiful and ugly music? To insist again that the concept of modernism has become identified with that of originality and individuality? For how modern and up to date is some of the music that has existed for centuries! All this must be repeated each time a festival presents—at one stroke and without preliminaries—these concepts of modern music, crystallized into forms, tendencies and why not—into schools?

There is nothing strange in this. After the festival that took place in Florence we are obliged to reiterate that there is no reason why schools and tendencies should be of interest unless they are represented by works of value. It is therefore natural that schools should be considered as such when they spring more or less directly from works that bear the seal of a distinctive personality.

What did one hear in Florence that was actually new? The works of well-known composers only confirmed the characteristics with which we are familiar. Younger musicians once again showed a tendency toward national tradition, where tradition and history exist. Where these do not exist, musicians showed the usual oscillation between inexorable rhythms and a play of harmony that soon exhausted itself. Even in the very persistence of certain expressions one feels a languor, an impending exhaustion, or, on the other hand, a possibility of transformation into something more substantial and promising.

* * *

France was represented by Ravel with his new Concerto for piano (left hand) and orchestra. It is among the best of Ravel's works, and one in which the virtuosity is fully justified by the sonorous setting. The composition is pleasing, and is carried out with art and great elegance, full of the rhythmical movement and the harmony so dear to Ravel. They convey a delicate hint of impressionism and an atmosphere suggestive of over-maturity. Paul Wittgenstein played the extremely difficult solo part with admirable sensitiveness and an extraordinary virtuosity.

Jean Français approaches Ravel in elegance, in formal finish and in a certain desire to attack and resolve difficulties of timbre. This trio for strings, however, runs on more definite lines; the melodic character is clearer and the disposition of the whole is, in some ways, more classic.

The Quartet of the other Frenchman, Martelli, was quite valueless; obscure both in its elements and in its construction.

Austria presented three movements from Alban Berg's "Suite Lirica," a String Quartet by Spinner and five songs by Apostel. The three movements of Berg demonstrated that if there is a reason for expressing oneself through atonality, then atonality is justified. They certainly attained a high degree of craftsmanship, and the sincerity of the work was compelling. In fact, the success was so great that after the second movement the public demanded an encore. Apostel's songs had little of importance to say. They proceed along a conventional path—that of declamation devoid of both character and force. Nor was there anything novel or interesting in Spinner's Quartet. This work loses itself in an atmosphere of declamation where the musical ideas are unable to stand out in any relief.

* * *

Bartók's Suite for violin and orchestra is founded on Hungarian folk songs, harmonized and fused with admirable art. Even if this may not be called the most significant work of Bartók, it still shows ingenuity in construction and invention. The Trio for strings and pianoforte by the other Hungarian composer, Neugeboren, was tedious and frigidly academic.

Honegger's "Third Symphonic Movement" and Sturzenegger's Canout—Markevitch with his Psalm and tata for mezzo-soprano and old instruments, represented Switzerland. But Honegger's work is weak, more mechanical than plastic and of a mechanicalness that is spent, while Sturzenegger's Cantata is too consciously archaic to be interesting.

Among the composers from other countries there were two who stood the Swedish composer Larsson with a Sinfonietta for strings. This is classical in character, and refreshingly spontaneous.

Outerc, Rjisager, Britten and Jezek constituted the less characteristic part of the festival, that which represents the tiresome and insistent post-chromatic perversity.

Italian music was represented by works which are already well known in Italy, such as the Second Symphony of Alfano, Casella's Introduction, Aria and Toccata, Pizzetti's Second Quartet and a second Quartet by Labroca. There were also some new compositions—two songs by Castelnuovo-Tedesco, of a delightful freshness and sweetness; a Concertino for wind and pianoforte by Gorini, a very youthful composer who already proves that he is master of the trade and that he possesses a fine sensibility and a rare sense of rhythm; a Divertimento for six instruments by Nielsen, also full of vitality, and finally Malipiero's Sinfonia. For nobility of language, sense of construction and knowledge of the essentials in orchestration this last work may well be regarded as one of the most significant of modern compositions.

National PWA Exhibition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, D. C.

THE National Exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art of paintings, sculpture and other works produced by unemployed artists under the Public Works of Art project is better than might have been expected under the circumstances, but not so good as might be desired, considering the amount of money spent ($1,408,381), and the fact that these works are to serve as adornments for public buildings.

If the temporary employment of 3521 artists, by whom 15,000 paintings, sculptures and in a few instances craft works were produced, is regarded as a relief measure, its beneficence cannot be gainsaid, but as a means of obtaining works of distinguished merit for permanent placement in buildings owned by the Government and frequented by the public it can hardly commend itself. There are certainly no paintings in this exhibition of outstanding importance, none significant of great originality or talent.

The paintings shown are for the most part representations of the American scene, very literal in transcription—beauty parlors, barber shops, men shoveling snow or sawing logs, machinery, engineering projects, butchery, a hog fight, backyards, tenements, subway cars, etc.

By all means the most notable works produced under this project are in the field of mural painting and these with but a few exceptions were of such size and nature that they could not be brought to Washington for display. One must judge them by their photographs, which are very reassuring. Also there are on view two large mural frescoes—"Buffalo Hunt" by Mr. Charles Kassler and "Horses at Night" by Mr. Frank Mechau—that are original in design and treatment and very decorative.

* * *

Portraits in this exhibition are few and poor, landscapes drab and unappealing, though occasionally dramatic in suggestion. It is the subject pictures that score, in most instances through stark realism. The general average of draftsmanship is low but in the handling of pigment more competence is shown. The majority of the work is decidedly on a professional level.

Sixteen districts including 33 states are represented. The district which includes New York City is most largely represented; then, numerically, come the mid-west district including Chicago, and the eastern district with Philadelphia as center. The whole of New England including Boston and its outlying artist-colonies has only 15 exhibits out of the 500 shown. However, three New England mural painters are represented by photographs, and one of the 11 works in sculpture is credited to that region.

* * *

Features of the exhibition, which occupies nine galleries and the atrium of the Corcoran Gallery, are single galleries, one each, set aside for works by Indians and works for children; a gallery given over exclusively to water colors—some very pleasing as well as clever—and quite a large group of work in black-and-white, higher in average of merit than the paintings.

Among the works in sculpture a life-size figure of a "Negro Mother and Child" by Mr. Maurice Glickman of Region II (New York) is especially noteworthy.

Before the exhibition opened the President and Mrs. Roosevelt selected 32 paintings to be hung in the halls and waiting rooms of the executive offices. Later Senators and members of Congress were privileged to make choice for Congressional offices. But even so, there will remain a large number of these works now on view to be assigned, besides the 14,500 not yet publicly shown.

The exhibition, which is well installed, will continue until May 20.

L. M.

In New York Theaters

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

IBSEN, according to the players, is actor-proof. He defined his characters so sharply, and chose so carefully the words they were to speak, that the player merely needs to speak his lines clearly. Well, that is not the whole story. The actors mustn't fail to talk like human beings. If they adopt a platform delivery, as Mr. Moffat Johnston does in the part of Dr. Wangel in "The Lady From the Sea" at the Little Theater, the spectators get less a sense that they are watching a distracted husband than that they are listening to a recitation by an actor. As Ellida, Miss Mary Hone proves that she has sought to get within the character, and the result is a definite projection of the wife who could not lay the ghost of the mysterious sweetheart of long ago who had captured her girlish fancy. With further performances she will gain in ease and variation of intensity. Mr. Richard Whorf has definitely found the key of his part as the self-centered artist, Lyngstrand. The others have yet to enter into their characterizations. One can only assume that the stage director did not have time to ripen the revival during the rehearsal period. Performances began on the evening of May 1 under the management of Mr. Nathan Zatkin. Despite the uneven performance, the play worked its charm upon that part of the audience which brought imagination and sympathetic attention to the occasion. Mr. Donald Oenslager has provided satisfying stage pictures for settings.

"The Chocolate Soldier"

On the evening of May 2 Mr. Charles Purcell and Mr. Donald Brian revived "The Chocolate Soldier" at the St. James Theater to a house that manifested continuous pleasure in the melodies and in the naïve humor of Shaw's "Arms and the Man" in its operetta form. Mr. Oscar Straus's "My Hero" was sung with encores enough to satisfy the most insatiable, it would seem. It is amazing that radio has not long ago worn out this trick solo, seemingly so difficult, but really easy for any singer who knows his business, so limited is the gamut of notes. Miss Bernice Claire maintains the tradition of sprightliness and brilliance in the part of Nadina and Mr. Charles Purcell adds an ingratiating personal comedy style to his acceptable singing of the title rôle. The settings and costumes are appropriately gay, and the orchestral and chorus work is enlivening. At some of the performances Mr. Donald Brian is assuming the part of Bummerli. Mr. Detmar Poppen and Mr. John Dunsmore, ever dependable performers in light opera, have minor parts.

"Jig Saw"

For its final production of the season the Theater Guild offered at the Ethel Barrymore on April 30 "Jig Saw," a satirical farce by Miss Dawn Powell, which is proving steadily a cause for laughter with spectators who grant the theater the widest possible latitude in its choice of subjects so long as it does a thing to the hilt. Miss Spring Byington catches the note of caricature in her playing of a flirtatious divorcée who seeks to protect her supposedly sheltered daughter from contact with a world of sophisticates who work all the time at being smart. The daughter outshines her mother at her own game in the course of an evening of laughter that holds up a distorting mirror of ridicule to a world which is chiefly concerned in avoiding respectable manners and conversation. Mr. Ernest Truex, Mr. Charles Richman, Mr. Eliot Cabot, Miss Cora Witherspoon, Miss Helen Westley and Miss Gertrude Flynn keep the fun at an intelligent pitch of wit under the stage direction of Mr. Philip Moeller.

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Not by Tchekhov

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SOMETHING seemed to go wrong on the first night of the new Drury Lane entertainment, "Three Sisters." Perhaps the audience, part of which had queued up 10 days before the doors opened, had pitched its expectations extravagantly high. In any case, the piece was received less than enthusiastically. This is regrettable, for "Three Sisters" is one of the best and most enjoyable shows that this famous theater has put on for a considerable time. It suffers a little in a certain diffuseness of interest, for one is never quite sure which of the sisters one is really intended to be most concerned with. There is Tiny, so named with subtle humor because Miss Charlotte Greenwood, who plays the part, is six feet tall (Tiny marries a stolid and unexciting, but, since he is played by Mr. Stanley Holloway, melodious policeman); Dorrie, the agreeable snob of the family, who acquires a title; and Mary, the young and simple-hearted girl who loves and is deserted by a restless and somewhat unpleasant gypsy singer.

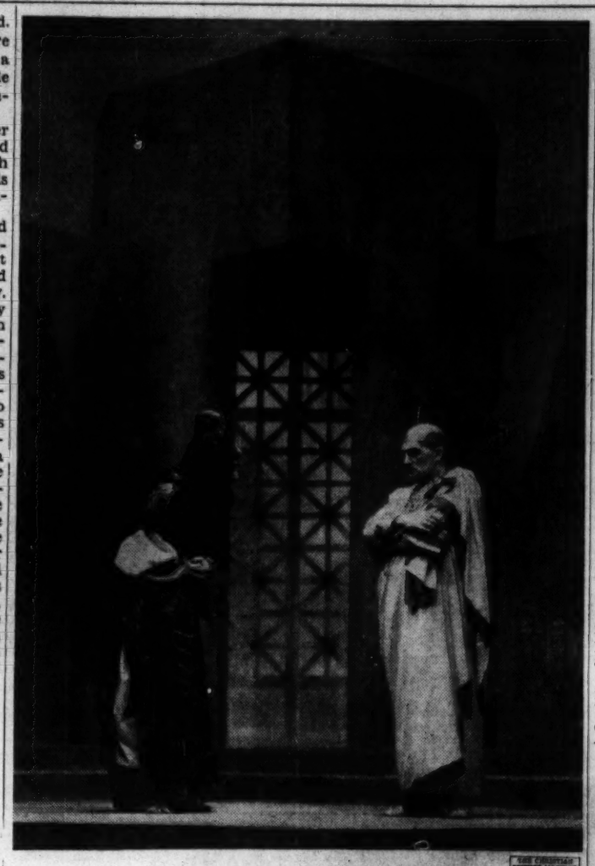
The settings of the first two acts are mainly on Epsom Downs round about Derby Day, for the three sisters are the daughters of a traveling photographer (Mr. Elliot Makeham). This gives plenty of opportunity for the exploitation of the scenic resources of the vast Drury Lane stage, which is later used to excellent advantage in a representation of the country house and grounds (with a bridge and a river) of Sir John Marsden (Mr. Richard Dolman), Dorrie's husband. It seems odd, though, that the scene of Mary's dream could not have been better managed.

A Drury Lane spectacle always offers a mighty repast; but usually the actors and actresses in it are reduced to hungrily searching for a few crumbs that fall from the table. "Three Sisters" is no exception to the rule. This makes it the more curious that Miss Victoria Hopper should have been chosen as one of the leading women. She is a touching young actress who is at her best with a big part in a small theater, but though she is fay, she is not Compton, and in a large theater with a small part, she is apt to get lost. But occasionally her sincerity and intensity unexpectedly and rather disconcertingly stab the cheerful and gaudy texture of the piece with genuine feeling.

Her gypsy wooer (Mr. Esmond Knight) conscientiously shows the young man's unpleasantness without giving compensating glimpses of his charm. Miss Adele Dixon (Dorrie) sings and dances as well as anyone in the cast, and Miss Charlotte Greenwood is magnificently and heroically funny. Mr. Alfred Burdon, as the gypsy's partner, is one of those young men who periodically appear out of the north, and proceed to put London in their pocket. Mr. Burdon has not yet succeeded in performing this feat, but he probably will some day.

H. H.

Theater Royal, Drury Lane—"Three Sisters," a musical play in three acts. Music by Jerome Kern. Book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein. Scenery and costumes designed by G. E. Calthrop. Ensembles and dances arranged by Ralph Reader. Production staged by the author and composer. Presented April 9, 1934.



Pilate and the Chief Citizen in Masefield's "Good Friday," as Produced by Walter Sinclair for the University Civic Theater, University of Denver, at Denver, Colo.

Denver University Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

ONE gathers from a talk with Mr. Walter Sinclair, director of the University Civic Theater here, that serving as the guiding light to a little theater organization has many requirements—requirements which might easily tax the versatility of half a dozen men.

Among other things a director must be a workmanlike carpenter, he must have a knowledge of painting that ranges from a bang-up job on a house to passable portraits, he must have a rough and ready familiarity with pencil sketching, as well as more than a bowing acquaintance with most of the plays ever written. In addition, he must know something about sewing, human nature and the market prices of such staple theater properties as 1000-watt lamps, tickets (and people to buy them), materials for scenery and buttons for costumes.

Having these essentials, as well as some capable assistants, an enthusiastic group of sponsors and plenty of willing talent, the director may enter on such an ambitious program as Mr. Sinclair and the directors of his theater have outlined for themselves, and have been carrying on with more than ordinary little-theater success for the last five years and 25 productions.

The University Civic Theater here is perhaps different from little theaters in other towns in that while it is sponsored by the University of Denver and gives its shows in a campus building, it is not distinctly a university affair because virtually all its members are recruited from the business, social and professional ranks of Denver. The heroine in the play may be a prominent newspaper owner (as has happened) or a rather obscure housewife (as has also happened); while the hero may be a well-known lawyer or a less-well-known bricklayer.

Among some of the more interesting of the 25 plays that have been produced are O'Neill's "Emperor Jones," Shaw's "Candida"; Barrie's "Dear Brutus"; Sherwood's "The Road to Rome"; "Good Friday," by John Masefield, and Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," in black, white and silver.

That the productions are not merely amateur attempts at play-acting is shown by the detailed care taken in designing sets, planning costumes, selection of casts and, finally, in six weeks of intensive rehearsals.

The theater building itself is new. It seats 300 with a small balcony, and embodies the latest theater architectural advances. The lighting with its 72 circuits and the rather large stage with its appurtenances are also factors in the quality of the productions.

Mr. Sinclair, who is an Englishman, came to Denver after experience with little theaters in Hong Kong, Toronto and New Orleans. Since he has directed the local group, more than 500 persons have "tried out" for parts. Of these, 350 were actually accepted for one part or another and were given helpful dramatic training. Those mechanically inclined have been afforded an opportunity to work on the stage, on scenery and on lighting.

At present the group has approximately 1500 members and the membership committee is working to double that number in time.

'A Bride for the Unicorn'

By L. A. Sloper

WITH its spring production, the Harvard Dramatic Club sustains its reputation for adventurousness. A university acting group which offered only amateur repetitions of commercial plays would hardly justify itself. Such a group becomes useful through its excursions into the experimental field. As a unit of the "contributory theater" it must point the way along the road to progress. If its signpost sometimes directs us into side lanes, we must be patient until we regain the thoroughfare.

For its spring play the club chose Denis Johnston's "A Bride for the Unicorn," first produced at the Gate Theater, Dublin, last season. Three performances were scheduled in Cambridge, beginning with that of May 2.

Johnston may become to the Irish theater what Joyce is to the Irish novel. In "The Moon in the Yellow River," Johnston showed his interest in the relation of modern man to recent economic and political developments. He depended also to some extent on symbolism. The Moon of his title was taken to mean Irish nationalism, and the River the muddy waters of modern material development.

* * *

In "A Bride for the Unicorn," Johnston has turned to classic mythology. As Joyce led his hero through wanderings in modern Dublin paralleling those of Ulysses, Johnston has drawn for his classic analogy upon the legend of Jason and the Fleece. His hero, John Phosphorus, pursues through life an ideal of beauty represented by a masked woman. Her discovery in the end proves fatal to him, but he is satisfied.

But Johnston's allegory is perhaps even more complex than Joyce's because in addition to the classical parallels he is writing of a more involved society. Joyce wrote of a Dublin which no longer exists, a Dublin that had not known the World War or the Easter Rebellion or the Civil War. There enters into Johnston's method not only the erudition of Joyce but something of the combined mysticism and sordidness of the novelist Francis Stuart. And Johnston has, too, a generous measure of the native poetic quality that was in Yeats.

The problem is to express all these diverse elements effectively in terms of the theater. Here it cannot be said that Johnston has altogether succeeded. In an expressionistic medley of 12 scenes he gives us mysticism, realism, fantasy, symbolism, and political and economic satire. But on the stage these elements seem rather jumbled, and it becomes difficult to discern the author's direction. Several keys or guides have been provided for "Ulysses." The devotee may give his life to the analysis, as one may give one's life to mastering the Wagnerian motifs. But in the theater the use of such guides is impractical, if they were available. There are many enjoyable moments in the play, humorous and poetic and satirical, and the first-night audience applauded warmly. But it is not certain how far this applause represented a full understanding of the play, and how far admiration for the courage of the Dramatic Club.

* * *

For this production Virgil Thomson, the composer of "Four Saints in Three Acts," had written incidental music, consisting variously of choruses depicting the sentiments of the author and his characters, and of percussion effects representing the passage of time by the ticking of a clock, the tramp of marching men, the drummed summons of fat the funeral march of the hero or a final catastrophic crash of cymbals. The dramatic effect of this music was somewhat impaired by placing the musicians at the rear of Brattle Hall.

The production as well as the enterprise deserves praise. Its effect could have been heightened by a better pacing and a more practical placing of the actors in the various scenes and more exacting coaching in delivery would have made some of the lines more easily understood. Mr. Norman Lloyd displayed a considerable talent in realizing the struggle of the hero.

The Bassoon and Mr. Kohon

By Winthrop P. Tryon

New York

PROMPTEST of executants is Mr. Benjamin Kohon, bassoon player in the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; readiest at attacking a solo passage when his turn comes, and most alert at observing the conductor's beat. He gives forth the first note of his melody invariably at the required instant, no hasty anticipation and no tardy catching up. Most pleasing of instrumentalists he is, too, in another respect. Whenever he has opportunity in the course of the performance of a piece to speak for himself, he does it in a way that must gratify and charm every sensitive listener. He sets the air in vibration with strange, lively and entrancing tone.

It must be the lot of Mr. Kohon, from the nature of his occupation, and from that, more especially, of his instrument, to be unknown and ignored; or at best to be taken for granted and to be thought of as a kind of supplementary fixture, an automatic gadget, perhaps, serving nobody remembers quite what useful purpose. Yet without Mr. Kohon, or some other artist of his profession, we should have no Philharmonic-Symphony; moreover, without the bassoon, we should have no orchestra in the accepted meaning at all. For whereas the bassoon existed long before the modern orchestra came into being, the orchestra can hardly be said to have found itself until, far along in the eighteenth century, it definitely admitted into its make-up an independent harmony of wind instruments—woodwind instruments particularly—with the bassoon furnishing the foundation.

* * *

We sometimes get at artistic history with more directness, observing what stands right in front of us, than we do searching records and documents. It all has to do with sound anyway; and sound, being an actual, present thing, must be considered from the standpoint of today and this very moment. What is dug out of archives concerning the old composers of course has its interest, but what is heard through interpretation of their works in the concert hall principally counts. Now if we bring up the question of Bach, for example, Mr. Kohon, talking in his rôle of mere orchestral executant, may tell us something more valuable than if he talked in the character of musicologist.

"I do not recall," said he in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "ever having anything of importance to do when a Bach piece was on the program." Naturally, he referred to the real Bach, and not to any transcribed or adapted Bach; for there the story might be different. "The bassoon seems not to come into its own until the symphonies of Mozart and Haydn; and the Mozart repertory, you know, includes a concerto for bassoon and orchestra. I suppose the bassoon is a fairly old instrument, though I have forgotten the date of its origin. In fact, I was never much concerned as to how it rose to the place it occupies. I learned the craft as a young man, taking lessons from my father. He played second bassoon, and I have always played first. We used to sit together in the old Philharmonic. He played double-bassoon in that organization as well as second.

* * *

"If you want some practical history, I can tell you that no instrument you listen to has much age. A few years, and a bassoon is gone. It does not, like a violin, improve with time. The tube gives out with use, and the key mechanism wears shaky. Then, you mention the reeds through which the player blows; they are altogether ephemeral. Get ever so good a one—after a little hard service, finished and thrown away!"

Plainly, according to Mr. Kohon's remarks, the Italian instrument makers found the right name for the bassoon, when they called it a fagot; a brief time in its progress from the forest to the woodpile. But still, there's the bassoon's inexpressible tone; and specifically the tone with which Mr. Kohon himself enthralls listeners, whether in the D minor Symphony of Franck, Mr. Toscanini conducting, or in the Octet in F major of Schubert, he and his associates in the New York Chamber Music Society performing in ensemble. Surely, that has little to do with inheritance. The technique, indeed, of the bassoon may have descended to him as something from father to son; but tone is another sort of acquisition. Georges Longy, the oboe player, used to say that he learned tone by listening attentively to whatever agreeably impressed his ear, no matter what the source. Mr. Kohon acknowledged that since a boy he, too, had pondered much on sounds that were pleasant and had taken them dearly to heart.

'The Laughing Woman'

By Harold Hobson

London

IF A dramatist were to write a play about a short, stout French general who was defeated at Waterloo, and then were to deny that his principal character was Napoleon, or if he were to tell the story of an august English queen who was not amused, and at the same time assert that she was not called Victoria, we should think his proceeding somewhat odd. This is precisely what Gordon Daviot has done in "The Laughing Woman," the play which follows the twelve-months run at the New Theater of her "Richard of Bordeaux."

Miss Daviot states that although the theme of "The Laughing Woman" was suggested by the life of Henri Gaudier, the sculptor, and of Sophia Brzeska, she has so altered the story that the leading characters are in no way portraits of them. The audience is therefore tempted to assume that the events of the play are true, and the characters unreal. This would be a reasonable enough view, but it requires to be qualified in two respects. The incidents are not true, and the characters are certainly real.

* * *

The central theme of the play is the devotion to each other of a young French sculptor living in London and a somewhat older woman, a Swede, who stays with him as his sister, looks after him darns his socks, helps to support him out of her small private income and generally watches over him with a patient and unwearing affection. In its essentials this story is paralleled by the lives of Gaudier and Sophia Brzeska, but the incidents through which Miss Daviot has developed her theme are purely imaginary. The fatuous Smith, for example, and the dinner party at which the artist and his sister make so unfortunate an impression, as well as the other characters of the piece, are all the products of Miss Daviot's fertile invention.

The absolute and utter actuality of her two chief characters, René Latour and Ingrid Rydman, is sufficiently instanced by the remarkable contrast in effect between the prologue of the play and its epilogue, which superficially are very similar. The prologue takes place in a London art gallery at the present day, in a room of which the most striking exhibit is a sculptured head entitled "The Laughing Woman." This piece of sculpture, by René Latour, a young artist killed during the war, attracts the attention of every visitor except a poor, forlorn woman who sits gazing without seeing anything at a row of pictures on the opposite wall. It requires no great experience of theaters to guess that this woman is in some way connected with the head, probably as its model, but this does not make any impression on the audience, for it knows nothing of the woman, she does not mean anything to it. She is not real.

* * *

The epilogue is almost precisely the same as the prologue. In the course of the play we have come to know Ingrid Rydman as a living human being, and have entered into all her hopes and distresses as though they were our own. In consequence, when the epilogue shows her broken and despairing, the mute contrast between her forlorn condition and the gayety of "The Laughing Woman" is extraordinarily moving. It is an effect that has been carefully and certainly prepared throughout the whole evening, and its success is a tribute to the skill of Miss Daviot's character drawing.

The only two people in the play who really matter are René Latour and Ingrid Rydman. The others drift into their lives for a few moments and then drift out again, leaving no permanent impression and exercising no lasting influence. The inevitable result is that "The Laughing Woman" seems to be rather loosely constructed, and Miss Daviot has been criticized for not working her subsidiary characters more definitely into the structure of her plot. Yet it is difficult to see how this could have been done without injuring the basic theme of the play. René and Ingrid are everything to the story because they were everything to each other; the secondary characters are not firmly connected with the plot because it is of the essence of the idea that they never made any firm connection with Ingrid and René.

The managers of the play have taken the unusual step of intrusting the chief parts to players who hitherto have not been widely known in London. The issue has abundantly justified their enterprise. The apparently very youthful Mr. Stephen Haggard, as René Latour, accomplished with striking success the difficult feat of persuading the audience that the character he represents really possesses genius. Miss Veronica Turleigh, who has done good work at the Oxford Playhouse, gives a poignant performance as Ingrid Rydman. In a very long cast Miss Dorothy Hope is notable in a clever sketch in the last act.

New Theater—Howard Wyndham and Bronson Albery present "The Laughing Woman," by Gordon Daviot, a play in three acts with a prologue and epilogue. Directed by Leslie Banks. Produced April 7, 1934.

Moderns at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

AN EXHIBITION of drawings by moderns, now on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, traces contemporary trends from Rousseau, Cézanne, Renoir, Seurat and Van Gogh to the work of such younger Americans as Messrs. Leon Kelly and Julius Bloch.

Teeming with contrasts, analogies, influences and occasionally imitations, the display emphasizes the debt owed by present-day America to French art thought, while at the same time it demonstrates the strength of rising American artists whose eyes are focused less upon modern art eccentricities than upon a fine seriousness of viewpoint that holds the balance between traditions old and new.

Especially is this felt in the work of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Bloch. Both reveal a leaning toward the tragic in choice of subject matter. Both handle figure groupings with skill. Between them and the Russian artist Tchelitcheff there is much in common.

Messrs. Eugene Speicher, Earl Horter and Saul Schary round out the American contingent. Mr. Schary contributes line drawings inspired by the Russian ballet. One sketch in particular gives the atmosphere of athletic feminine figures poised in delicately fluffy ballet skirts.

Mr. Horter's "Woman at her Bath" provides an obvious bridge over which one may pass to the European drawings. Smacking as it does of many French moderns, including Picasso and Derain, it indicates, especially when compared with Mr. Horter's more recent work, the various imitative phases through which the American artist often passes before he finds himself.

* * *

Going back in time to the five nineteenth-century artists represented, one is impressed with fundamental differences in the art approach of each. Take, for example, the ineffable calm and geometric simplicity of Seurat, who saw verdure, buildings and human beings as blocked-in, toylike units in a super-sampler. Then switch to the nervous energy of Van Gogh who, with his restless stroke, brought to everything that his mind touched an almost writhing activity.

Rousseau looms as the father of contemporary appreciation for what we choose to call the "primitive." Cézanne, represented by the technical mastery of such a water color as "The Three Skulls," and a color drawing, "La Maison dans les Pines," is shown as one of the strongest influences in the immediate past. As the root of a family tree, he passed on his viewpoint to André Derain, whose "Landscape," a color study of a tree, is basically Cézanne-like in its appreciation for pigments and flow of design.

Reaching back to the romantic landscape that preceded Cézanne, and held the flavor of Corot, one may find "Paysage de Midi" by such a modern as Roger de la Fresnaye. Juan Gris, on the other hand, offers an opposite influence, fathered by the Cubists Braque and Picasso.

* * *

Picasso himself is represented by five studies that stress his "Greek" period, and include line drawings of figure groups. To the student, however, a more important item is the "Self Portrait," a straight academic rendering in which the artist links himself sturdily with an earlier art trend, and suggests that, whenever a man is pinned down to take himself seriously, the inclination is toward realism rather than toward distortion.

There is a spirit of levity coupled with satire in Rouault's "Le Nouveau Riche," a combination found also in "Adam and Eve, 1914," by Othon Friesz. Gayety less satiric is provided by Raoul Dufy in his blithe color jottings of a meadow with cows and a Paris café.

Of the landscapists, however, two of the most satisfying are De Ségonzac and Vlaminck; while Eugen Berman, in three drawings, reveals a strong imaginative bent that conjures up impending drama. And so one is led to another contrast, that supplied by Marie Laurençin in one of her gentle, doe-eyed feminine rhapsodies—"Young Girls with Doves, 1927."

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

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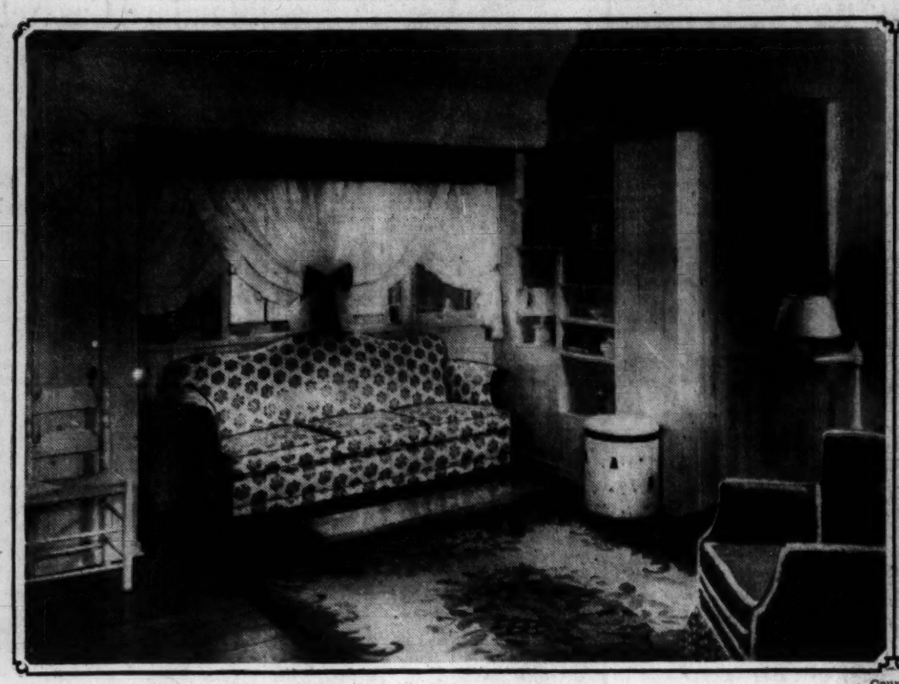

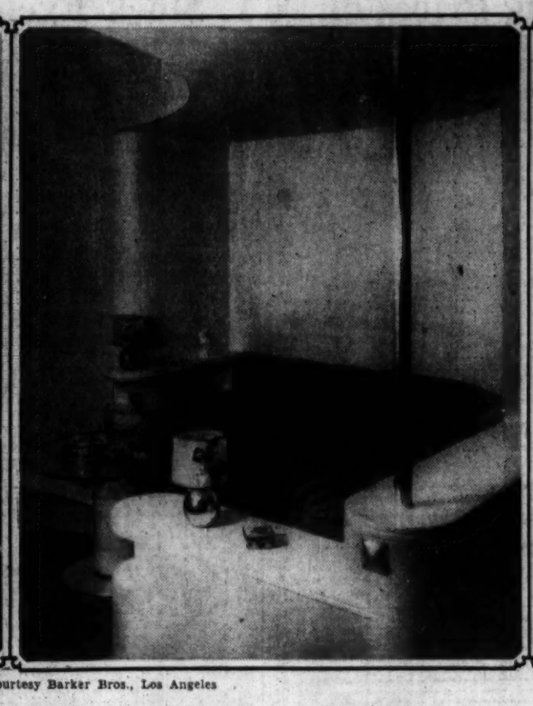

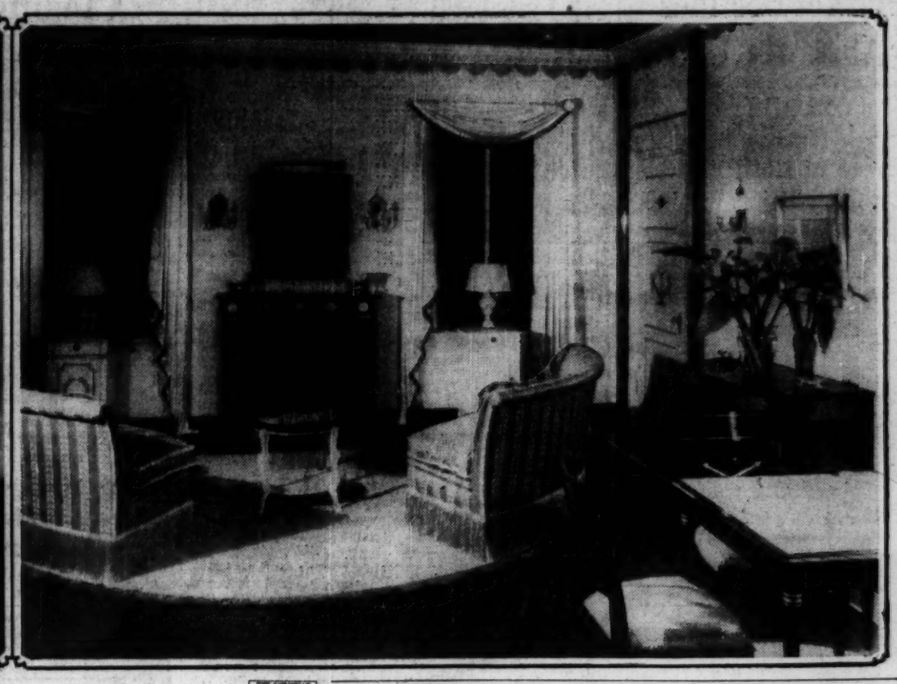

Courtesy Barker Bros., Los Angeles

In an arrangement of rooms which was installed in the galleries of a Los Angeles store, settings which are, on the whole, of a simple nature illustrate several phases of American taste in which the traditional and the modern are blended. At the left, "Early American" is the title for a scheme in which deep blue is the major color, appearing on the floor, the armchair cover and in the valance for the window curtains. The walls are in knotty pine.

A corner of the dressing room is shown in the middle picture. Here the walls are slightly off white; the sofa cover is in chartreuse; the lamp globes are chromium; all quite vivacious and modern.

The living room at the right is called "neo-classic." It has strong suggestions of the Empire style in its lines, although the colors are definitely in the tastes of the present—red, black and white. Red appears in the Venetian blinds, the border of the floor, and in the tassel fringe of the curtains. The mantel is black, as are the floor, game table and chairs, and the gun-metal mirror pillars beside the doors. White is found in the satin draperies, the commodes decorated in gilt, and in the lamps. The semicircular rug and the sofa fringe are in beige.

A Twelve-Room Style Show

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

NEW trends of home furnishing and decoration designed particularly to fit the requirements of California homes, are shown in a series of 12 rooms opened by Barker Brothers here. This display is attracting wide attention among decorators and architects as well as home makers, for the method is unlike the usual model home. Here the visitor obtains what might be called a guest's-eye view of each room without actually entering it.

Strong colors, a tradition in California homes, are subtly blended by introducing white in the backgrounds or in the furnishings. Interesting architectural effects are obtained with varied ceiling heights, odd-shaped rooms, and a pleasing use of curves and angles in wall surfaces. The influence of the contemporary thought in decoration is the basic theme—a mode of living for today with little borrowed from yesterday. Extreme modernism has been pleasantly avoided.

One of the most attractive interiors is the small neo-classic living-room, which smartly combines red, black, gray and white, the architectural background definitely part of the scheme. The walls are of off-white plaster, the ceiling bottle green. Balanced gunmetal mirrored pillars and a painted classic cornice provide a formal setting.

The black Regency mantel is flanked by large windows fitted with red Venetian blinds. White satin draperies trimmed with red tassel fringe are tied back and have swag valances. A pair of commodes in off-white and gilt supporting white lamps are silhouetted against the red blinds.

The floor is of black linoleum with a red and cream border. A large beige rug, semi-circular in shape, has its straight side next the fireplace. It is heavily fringed, and accents the hearth group, consisting of a pair of curved Regency sofas, upholstered in red striped satin damask. Trimmed in beige fringe, the sofas repeat the arc of the rug. In a corner of the room is a permanent Empire style group in black and gilt. The game table has a white leather top, while a beige fur-like upholstery is used on the chair seats.

In sharp contrast to the neo-classic room is the early American arrangement—a style that suits the "Monterey" homes so popular in California. The usual New England influence has been localized somewhat by use of strong colors. Varied ceiling heights, a sofa placed before a window alcove, and the angled fireplace attract the eye of the visitor. Knotty pine walls have been steel-brushed with the grain, lightly painted with white and waxed.

A choice of deep blue for the decorative scheme is perhaps traditional but a 1934 viewpoint is noticeable in its makeup. Lively new patterns in blue chintz are used for the slip cover on the sofa, the chair upholsteries and again for the overcurtains. An original touch is given the wide plank pine floor by staining it ink blue. Use of copper may be noted in several rooms and in this one it is found on the long bench standing before the sofa. Several mahogany pieces of country Chippendale extraction combine with maple and painted Victorian models in a refreshing manner.

A commodious powder-room combines dressing-room facilities. A curved, built-in sofa is upholstered in crushed chartreuse velvet which reueats the tone of the brocaded lace glass curtains. Tall windows with frames of silver leaf stress the roo.'s height.

The dining-room done in yellow, dark gray and chartreuse features a wall covering of paper-thin slices of wood mounted on canvas and hung like wall paper. Fruitwood chairs at the two-pedestal table are upholstered in persimmon leather and the odd, green-painted guest chairs are done in black satin.

A smart solution to the decorating problem is offered in another gallery which shows an upstairs hall. This area is given a fresh decorative interest by the simple construction of shelves making a large plant window.

The garden theme is accentuated by the use of yellow in the horizontal striped wall paper, the polka dots in the curtains and checks in the upholstery.

The library achieves intimacy by the background of low and varied ceiling heights, the tan walls, the brown cork floor, and restful furnishings. Fireplace as well as frames of the doors and windows are encased in copper, this note being repeated in a flat-top desk, where leather and copper are combined.

Drawing room foyer, recreation room and a gentleman's modern penthouse suite, complete the series of galleries. An aisle of style has screens that afford a background for many color combinations, while another area in this furnishing show displays additional furniture settings and shows the use of various chintz drapery schemes combined with Venetian blinds.

Decorating a Difficult Room

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn

IN AN apartment, the small bedroom with only one window on a court is sometimes a problem to decorate and arrange attractively. This is the way one young woman solved such a problem, and inspiration it verily seemed to be, there were so many things to consider.

The room was about 10 feet square and quite dark. First, it was painted a light ivory tone, walls and woodwork alike, which gave the maximum sense of size. To use two colors of paint or figured wallpaper decreases the apparent size of a room. The furniture—an old-fashioned dresser, chiffonier, reed rocker, small spool table and two quaint little chairs with cane seats—was painted a very light green. So much in such a small room could not be pronounced in color or it would be too prominent. A single iron cot with woven springs was chosen and a good mattress, for this was to be used as a bed.

A couch cover was made of very heavy, glossy black sateen, corded, the cord covered with jade green sateen. Two covers of the green were made for the sleeping pillows and these were placed at the ends, giving the appearance of a day bed. Two square pillows, covered with gay cretonne to match the window draperies and chair cushions, and a small round "tuck in" pillow covered in plain orchid and placed at the back, completed this inviting couch.

The cretonne had an ivory ground with bold floral design in rose, orchid, green and a bit of blue, with the rose shades predominating. The window draperies of this material had a two-inch border of orchid sateen. Glass curtains were made in double-sash style of plain orchid French voile with one and one-half inch hems. Three rows of heavy embroidery silk—black, green and rose—were couched on just above the hem.

The mirror was removed from the dresser and hung with black silk cords and tassels, as was the one picture in the room, a water color landscape hung over the couch on the opposite wall, giving a definite sense of balance and repeating the black of the couch cover. Two small imported rag rugs woven, of modernistic design in several shades of green, gave just the right touch to the floor.

Perhaps your room is off of a long hall as this one was. A small desk and chair were placed in the hall opposite the bedroom door. This was a great convenience, making the hall less severe and giving the feeling of more space to the small room. When everything was finished and in order a surprisingly attractive and commodious room had been achieved from what had at first appeared to be very unpromising material.

B. P. B.

Sales Season Nears Its End

New York

TWO of the most important sales-galleries events of the whole season came this week. They were in fields that may be thought of as definitely apart, although both interests are occasionally pursued by the same person—rare books and the choicest of fine home furnishings. A major American book collection was broken up by the auctioning of the library gathered over more than 50 years by a retired Rhode Island clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport. Quoting from the catalogue foreword, "Like other great libraries of the past that, surviving the discriminating hand that formed them, have been dispersed among book lovers of a new generation, the contents of this library now seek new shelves on which to rest on their journey to posterity."

General interest in sales held in this manner is naturally fucussed in the prices of this thing or that, but there may be some who care less for the figures than for the sessions as events. There is a touch of pathos in the broad scattering into the hands of strangers the accumulations that someone has spent many year, much money and long thought in getting together. The personality that the mere assembling expresses seems to attach itself to the whole, and to each book, or painting, or rug, or chair, or vase, as one by one they are taken from their fellows and scattered so far apart that no two may ever again meet.

The dispersal of the Terry library did not seem so impressive, in this way of thinking, as did the breaking-up of the former Whitelaw Reid home. After all, a book collection does seem in a sense to be just another collection, without the intimacy and self revelation that a personal library holds. If books—or china, or clocks, or samplers—are acquired mainly if not wholly for their rarity, they tend to lose their significance as indicators of the owner's intellectual or artistic tastes, which may be a prime attraction of the personal and used library—an association value.

Sometimes the public sale of the contents of a home impresses us very slightly—stirs little if at all. So many such places seem merely groupings of rooms, either sufficiently or lavishly outfitted, as impersonal as the lounges of a hotel. The building may be a mansion that cost millions and still seem lacking in suggestions of the hospitable, personal and homelike.

The opposite of all this made the sale of the Whitelaw Reid property an occasion of greatest interest. The extensive house—the dining room is about 85 feet long—has a modest exterior, but the interiors are the work of the very foremost architects and artists of the 1880's, McKim, Mead & White, Augustus St. Gaudens, John La Farge, Edwin A. Abbey. Still, there is the impression that back of all these there must have been a guiding taste, that those for whom all the work was being done had clear artistic vision, guided by culture far above the common.

Even more personally revealing of the tastes of Mr. and Mrs. Reid seemed the evidence of the furnishings—cabinetwork, fabrics, rugs, hangings, paintings and prints, objet d'art, and books. Here one felt sure, was a material expression of the highest phase of late nineteenth-century art and culture, preserved in a unit peculiarly complete, a fitting background for the activities of a family internationally prominent in journalism, politics and diplomacy.

B. D.

Where Sunlight Lifts the Price

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Alhambra, Calif.

SEVERAL years ago persons traveling in the deserts of the Southwest noticed that old bottles or other articles of transparent glass take on a deep purple or a rich amber color after long exposure to the desert sun. The story leaked through to Europe, with the result that Germans representing jewelry and novelty firms combed the deserts to gather every bottle and every fragment of glass that had been exposed to the sun long enough to become well colored. This glass was collected mainly from the old mining camps of Arizona, Nevada, and California. A great deal of it came back to the United States, it is said, to find a ready market in the form of purple glass beads, "semi-precious stones," or novelties of one kind or another.

More recently a lucrative business of no mean volume has been developed among various desert traders and other dwellers in the arid wastelands in the production and marketing of sun-colored glassware. It requires very little financial capital to get into this strange business. A hundred dollars will buy a lot of tumblers, bottles, jars, sugar bowls, and other articles of new or used glassware. We cart this stuff out in the desert and plant it on top of a hill or other place where it will receive the greatest possible amount of sunlight during every daylight hour of every sunny day. As desert days are mostly days of sunshine, in from 2½ to 5 years our glassware is colored to a deep purple or rich amber hue. It is now ready for sale, and there are plenty of buyers at comparatively fancy prices.

A pair of sun-colored candlesticks, purchased for 60 cents, has been sold for $15 after 2½ years in the sun. A set that cost $2.50 brought $80 after 3 years of sun-coloring. A sugar bowl bought in a dime store in 1930 brought $10 as a beautiful purple sun-colored article late in 1933. Innumerable other examples of similar profits might be cited, profits ranging from 200 to 10,000 per cent accruing to desert dwellers from small investments in ordinary transparent glassware, little effort, and from 2½ to 5 years time.

The phenomenon that changes the color of very plain articles of transparent glassware into something beautiful and of value has been studied and explained by physicists. The desert glare is rich in ultra-violet light and when ordinary transparent glass is subjected to prolonged bombardment by such rays, a change in the molecular composition of the glass takes place, producing the color. The cheaper and coarser grades of glass usually turn purple and will take on a deep rich hue in from two and one-half to three years exposure to the sun. The finer grades of glass are slower to color. Instead of turning purple, they attain a rich amber shade in from three to five years.

An internationally famous physicist at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, after studying the sun-coloring of glass in the deserts, has accomplished the same result in his laboratory. He set up some powerful ultra-violet ray equipment and bombarded various articles of transparent glass. In a few hours he was able to accomplish what is done in months and years by the desert sun. By reversing the process and using infra-red rays he changed the purple glass back to its original transparency. This process while very interesting from the viewpoint of an experiment in physics is of no commercial value, nor is it ever liable to offer serious competition to the desert traders who now make a living from the sun-coloring of glassware. The laboratory process is too expensive to be of profitable commercial use.

J. E. H.

Courtesy John Edwin Hogg

Common, clear glass, with long exposure to bright sunlight, acquires delicate tints of amber, lavender or purple, that make it bring good prices in some markets. The process is simple. Leave the stuff alone and the desert glare will do the coloring. But not while you wait. It takes two to five years. Then you may make a good profit—if the prices don't slump in the meantime

English Silver, Made in 1615

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

QUALITY told again in the sale room when a two-fold piece of Jacobean plate came up at Christie's. This was a James I silver-gilt rosewater ewer and dish, made in 1615, from the collection of the third Viscount Palmerston and sent to the auction-room by its present owner, Lord Mount Temple.

The ewer or jug, with an S-shaped handle, stood 15¼ inches high. The dish, or basin, 20 inches in diameter, had a flat rim chased with arabesques, foliage, fruit, flowers and sea-monsters, the plain boss in the center raised on two projecting bands of egg-and-tongue ornament. The two pieces are very like those magnificent examples of plate which Benvenuto Cellini, in the century previous, designed for kings, princes, pontiffs and the great.

Before the sale it was predicted that in view of the economic conditions on both sides of the Atlantic £1000 might be offered for the two-fold object. However, bidding began at £500 and after a spirited duel between two professional collectors, the handsome figure of £2450 was reached. It was won by a professional who frequently represents a famous American private collector. The successful bid represents more than £20 an ounce, a hopeful augury for the season.

These ewers and basins were in general use as table-appointments among the well-to-do before the introduction of the fork in the first half of the seventeenth century

Courtesy of Christies, London—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Back in the 1600's, when polite people washed their fingers in rose-water during mealtime, a very costly ewer and dish (pitcher and bowl) was sometimes used for the purpose. This set was made in England in 1615 and lately sold in London for £2450

For the Dinner Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

SCROLLS of chromium wound into a spiral from which flowers look, and then twisted into an S form, finishing at the other end with a candle, is one of the new decorations for the center of the dinner table.

Much chromium appears these days in shapes which replace the old-time vase of flowers or quaint glass bowl of marigolds. One of these centerpieces resembles a terrace of shiny tanks trimmed in black with lilies spread horizontally to keep the whole decoration flat. Another has a long tank of ribbed glass at the top of a pyramid of black glass. Large flowers with short stems fill the tank. Others have mirror-surfaced tanks with chromium trim, and many have their main design repeated in candlestick holders for each end of the table.

Quite a departure from these modern combinations of metal, glass and mirror is the much-liked wooden bowl filled with gay colored gourds, so appropriate for the informal table. Some people raise these gourds in their own garden and then shellac them to obtain a glossy finish. There are many different varieties—little green striped ones, small pumpkin shaped ones, orange ones like little squashes and others somewhat resembling penguins.

* * *

Ferns and ivy may grow right out the end of the luncheon table these days. A novelty table finished in bone white has its ends extended in rounded shape to hold metal receptacles for growing plants. It is the fernery idea brought into the ends of the table. Some of the plants grow upward supplying table decoration at the ends instead of in the center, while the vines trail over the edges.

* * *

For the indoor garden and sunroom where flowers, and plants, and then more flowers and plants are to give the feeling of the profusion of the green of the out-of-doors, there are wire trellises, wire wall brackets and metal whatnots to serve as convenient supports for all types of greenery.

A garden room in white and green was very effective at the Garden and Flower Show here recently. All of the metal accessories for the vines and plants were white, to fit in with the white cane chairs, white glass-top luncheon table, and crisp white transparent curtains of tarlatan cloth. Though curtains are more or less temporary when made of this tarlatan cloth, which resembles a starched cheesecloth with a glazed finish, they are quite inexpensive and offer a pleasing change for a season.

A delicate white wire trellis covered the full length of the French windows and had circular holders here and there for white flowerpots filled with trailing vines. Little white metal hanging shelves on the wall held tiny pots of cactus. In the center of the table again were white metal containers for green plants with a tiny aquarium in between.

London Notes

One of the finest private collections of glass in Britain, the late Mr. Wilfred Buckley's, is said to be going to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Dutch pieces, especially, are reported to be almost unrivaled, for Mr. Buckley began collecting them long before other British connoisseurs. Some of his prize items were acquired for sums that would now be considered ludicrous.

The Queen, who has an expert knowledge of old glass, some years ago visited Moundsmere Manor, Mr. Buckley's home near Basingstoke, to examine his treasures, and later presented a rare specimen to him after he had made her a gift from his own collection.

'China Students' to Meet

A meeting of the China Students' Club will be held on Tuesday, May 8, 1934, at 2 p. m., in the ballroom of the International Institute House, 190 Beacon Street, Boston. Mrs. Enid Fairbairn, chairman of the program committee, will present for the subject of the first study period, "The History of Ancient Ceramics." There will be books and cards to illustrate the subject.

CAIRO, EGYPT

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SALE DAYS

Thursday, May 10th at 2:30 and 8 P. M.
Friday, May 11th at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 8 P. M.
Saturday, May 12th at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

EXHIBITION

Wednesday, May 9th from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Thursday, May 10th from 10 A. M. to time of sale

About 1000 pieces to select from in furniture ranging from the simplicity of the Puritan to the magnificence of Duncan Phyfe and his contemporaries. Old China, Glass, Solid and Sheffield Family Silver, Copper and Brass Goods, a variety of Hooked Rugs—some as large as 9 x 12; Prints and Engravings.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Declines Abruptly Under Selling Flurry

Losses of Good Fractions to Four Points Recorded Throughout List

By Forrest Price

After a steady opening, stocks took a nose dive today.

Liquidation brought losses of fractions to four points or more throughout the list.

American Telephone continued weak. Likewise Case and other farm implement shares.

The leaders were off substantially. These included the alcohols, the rails, steels, aircrafts, motors, utilities and a variety of specialties.

There was a slight recovery before the market finished the session, but the closing was heavy.

About 875,000 shares changed hands during the two-hour session.

In the bond division, prices held up remarkably well, considering the slump in stocks. United States Governments and some of the corporate loans managed to hold their gains of the week and even fractional advances were recorded here and there. The secondary loans did comparatively well.

Much interest was attracted to the grain market on account of unfavorable weather conditions, particularly in the wheat growing districts. Wheat prices rose and carried corn with them to a small extent. Cotton was lower in sympathy with stocks. Sugar advanced.

With all of its teeth firmly in place the House yesterday passed with overwhelming vote the stock exchange control bill. Some hope has been expressed that the Senate will see fit to modify it, but there is very slight prospect of this.

For the last two weeks the market has been anticipating the action of Congress regarding the passage of the bill, and has steadily declined. Had there been likelihood that the measure would be made less drastic by the Senate it is believed that the market would have shown an upward tendency.

Steadiness characterized the bond market today, but the previous day's advance was not extended materially because of slackness of trading interest.

Gains, mostly within fractional limits, featured loans of American & Foreign Power, Columbia Gas & Electric, Duquesne Light & Power, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, St. Louis-San Francisco, Southern Pacific and Western Union.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, a member of the gilt-edge rail group, rose 1½ points on a limited turnover.

Dealings were light in the Treasury loans, and prices fluctuated narrowly. Some of the long-term maturities rose from 2-32d to 4-32d of a point and others were 1-32d up to 1-32d down.

Various foreign issues continued to rise under the leadership of German and Argentine issues. German 7s improved a point. Poland 7s dipped rather sharply following a substantial gain yesterday.

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Stocks, led by the alcohols and some of the farm group, suffered relatively severe declines today.

Losses of 1 to around 4 points were recorded in a selling rush that put the ticker tape several minutes in arrears during the second hour.

Commission houses generally could assign no specific reason for the break. While Wall Street was still somewhat gloomy over the prospects of government regulation of speculation, there was nothing especially new in this situation. There was some question as to the progress of business throughout the country under seasonal pressure. But most industries were said to be holding up well.

Some Big Losers

Shares of U. S. Industrial and American Commercial Alcohols were off around 4 points each, and J. L. Case dropped 3. New York Central and Santa Fe were down 1 and 2 points, respectively. Others off 1 to around 2 included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Western Union, Aircraft, American Sugar Refining, du Pont, Spiegel-May-Stern, Johns-Manville, American Can and Deere.

Chrysler and General Motors yielded major fractions. Consolidated Gas and Public Service of New Jersey were only slightly lower. U. S. Smelting came back about 2 points, but American Smelting was not enthusiastic.

American Commercial Alcohol was heavy from the start, losing 5 points at one time. Selling in other categories was not long delayed.

Southern Pacific Bank Loans

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—The complete 1933 pamphlet report of the Southern Pacific Company shows that bank loans to the company increased $14,500,000 last year to a total of $21,500,000. The road has pledged stocks and bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, National City Bank and the First National Bank, all of New York, as security for the loans.

Cotton Forwardings Smaller

NEW YORK, May 5—American cotton moved into sight in smaller volume this week than in the like week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into sight this week was 138,000 bales, compared with 176,000 last year. The total into sight during the season to date is 11,318,000 bales, compared with 12,108,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

New Cotton Exchange Head

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—John H. McFadden has been nominated for the presidency of the New York Cotton Exchange. He is now serving as vice-president, and his nomination is in accord with the exchange's custom of elevating the second executive officer. The annual election will be held June 4.

Standard Oil of California

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Standard Oil Company of California had net profit of $3,323,591 in the quarter ended March 31, equal to 25 cents a share, contrasted with net loss of $718,987 in the corresponding quarter of 1933.

New Bond Offerings

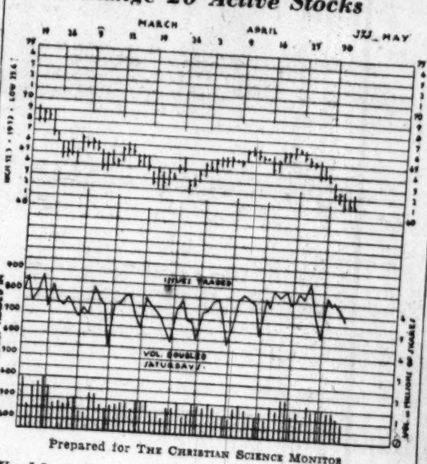
NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—New bond issues offered locally during the week totaled $6,138,000, compared with $18,680,000 last week and $3,790,000 a year ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 5	Last May 4
107½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	30	106	106	106	..
11⅞	4¾		Adams Express	4000	8½	8¼	8¼	9
34⅞	16	1½	Adams Millis	6100	29½	27⅞	28	30
11⅝	7¾	..	Addressograph	4200	10	9⅛	9¼	9¼
7⅞	5½		Advance Rumely	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
9¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	700	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
106½	93¾	3	Air Reduction	6000	102¾	101	101¾	103¾
3⅝	1⅞		Airway Elec App	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
23⅛	18¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	3900	18½	18¼	18¼	19⅜
5¼	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp	2600	3	3	3	3
16⅛	5½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	14	13⅜	13⅜	14½
32⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	4200	148½	142½	142½	143¾
20½	13⅝	..	Alpha Port Cem	300	17½	16⅝	17¼	17⅛
7¾	4		Amal Leather	100	14½	14½	14½	..
45	25	.80g	Amal Leather pf	400	45	43¾	45	..
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	1700	33½	32½	33½	33¾
28¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	3100	22¾	20¾	21⅜	30½
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	130	48	47	48	48½
19¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	2000	99¾	98½	98½	99¼
33½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	25	24¼	24¼	25
58½	38¼	..	Am Car & P pf	100	45	45	45	45½
62⅛	30⅝	..	Am Colortype	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
5	2⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	22100	44½	39¾	40	45
13¾	7¼	..	Am Encaustic T	500	3	3	3	3¼
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	3700	8¾	8	8⅜	8½
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	20¾	20½	20½	..
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	17½	17½	17½	..
22⅝	16	1	Am Hawaiian	300	12½	12	12	..
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	700	16¼	16	16¼	16¾
42¼	30⅝	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	400	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
11	6¼	..	Am International	2700	8¼	7⅞	8	8⅛
74⅜	50	..	Am Locomotive	300	66½	66½	66½	66½
9⅝	3¾	..	Am Mach & Met	1600	8	7½	7⅝	7⅞
8	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	7⅞	7	7¼	..
27⅜	18	..	Am Metal	200	23¼	22⅛	23⅛	23
91	73	..	Am Metal 6%	100	85	85	85	..
12¼	8½	..	Am Power & Lt	4600	7¾	7	7	7⅜
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1400	19½	18½	19½	20
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	22⅞	22	22	23
17⅜	13¾	..	Am Radiator	6900	14¾	14	14¼	14¾
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	8700	22½	21¼	21½	22
2¾	⅞	..	Am Ship & Com	1200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	25¼	25	25	25¼
51¼	38½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	9700	40⅝	39	39¾	40
61	46	2	Am Stee Fndies	1000	19	18¾	19¾	19
125¼	107¾	9	Am Sugar Ref	6000	52⅜	51	51½	53½
12	4½	h	Am Tel & Tel	21000	113¼	110	110¾	112
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type Fndrs	300	8	8	8	..
27⅜	16¾	1	Am Type F pf	60	19	18¼	18¼	..
17½	11⅜		Am Wat W & E	4900	19¼	18½	18⅞	19
83¾	61⅜	1½g	Am Woolen	1000	12⅜	12	12½	12½
4¼	1¼		Am Woolen pf	300	67	66½	66½	68
17½	5¾		Am Writ Pap	1200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
9	5¾		Am Writ Pap pf	700	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼
17¾	13½		Am Zinc Lead&S	300	7	6¾	6¾	7
24¾	18	.60	Anaconda Cop	21600	18¾	14⅞	14⅞	15⅝
34	26¼	1	Anchor Cap	100	21	21	21	22½
8	4¼		Archer Daniels	200	32	32	32	33½
3⅞	2¼		Armour Ill A	8000	6¾	6¼	6½	6⅝
75⅝	55		Armour Ill B	4700	3	2¾	2¾	3
8¾	3⅝		Armour Ill pf	16100	68⅛	67	67¾	67½
3½	1		Arnold Constable	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
18¼	11⅛		Asso Apparel Ind	300	2	2	2	2
7¾	5¼		Atchison T&SF	200	13	13¼	13¼	14¼
87⅜	70⅞	4.80e	Atchison pf	11000	64¾	62½	62⅝	64¾
54⅛	39	..	Atl Coast Line	500	85	84⅜	85	..
35⅛	26¾	..	Atl Refining	300	42⅝	42½	42½	43
55⅝	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	3100	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¾
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	400	48	46½	46½	..
57⅝	39½	2	Auburn Auto	20	100	100	100	99
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	9100	42	38½	40	41½
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation orp Del	12700	7⅝	6¾	7	7½

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 5	Last May 4
21	10½	..	Food Mach	400	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	17	16	16	17
17½	12½	..	Foundation	1500	12½	11⅝	12	12⅜
50⅜	40¾	2	Freeport Texas	2100	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	15⅞
19⅝	9	..	Fuller 2pf	200	42¼	41¾	41¾	42⅜
				10	16	16	16	16½
			—G—					
4⅝	2½	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	11⅜	..	Gamewell	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	17¾
87	79	6	Gen Am In pf ww	300	84½	84½	84½	84½
43⅜	33¼	..	Gen Am Inv	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
23½	18⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	800	39¼	38½	39	38⅝
14⅜	11	..	Gen Asphalt	1600	21½	20	20	21⅜
8⅞	6¾	1	Gen Baking	300	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅝
6¼	3⅜	..	Gen Bronze	800	8¼	7⅞	8	9¼
23½	18½	.60	Gen Cable	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
36⅜	32½	1.80	Gen Electric	9800	21¼	20½	20¾	21⅛
1⅝	..	..	Gen Foods	700	34½	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Gas & E A	200	..	..	..	..
42	33½	1	Gen Mills	2400	56⅝	56	56	56¼
103	89¾	5	Gen Motors	24200	38	34⅝	34¾	34¾
21	8¾	..	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	101⅛	101½	101½	101⅝
45¾	33	1	Gen Out Ad A	100	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	18⅛
3⅜	1⅜	..	Gen Ry Signal	100	37½	37½	37½	37¾
25⅜	10⅛	..	Gen Realty	900	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
19½	13¼	..	Gen Refractories	100	17	17	17	17
48½	30⅜	..	Gen Refract ct	500	17	16⅞	16⅞	17½
12½	8½	1	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	43	43	43	43
62	47	5	Gillette Saf Raz	1100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
8¾	4½	..	Gillette S R pf	100	60½	60½	60½	60½
28⅜	18¾	1	Gimbel Bros	200	4½	4½	4½	..
			Gimbel Bros pf	2500	25½	24¾	24½	25⅜

Sensitive Market Average Daily Range 20 Active Stocks



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Interpretation of Market Movements

By HUMPHREY B. NEILL, President, Neill-Tyson, Inc., New York

This week has witnessed a sharp drop in our average. The last three days (to Friday), however, marked at least a temporary stopping place in the 61 level. Although the position of the market, chart-wise, leaves much to be desired, nevertheless, there are no decisive indications that additional serious declines are in prospect.

It would appear that the market is revealing similar characteristics to its fluctuations in 1932 and 1933 prior to the worth-while recoveries in those years. It is too early to say that a bottom has been seen, but not too early to assume a hopeful outlook and to anticipate a bottom not far off.

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 5	Last May 4
8	3	h	Mo Pacific	1000	4½	4	4	4½
9¾	4½	h	Mo Pacific pf	1200	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
23⅝	12⅜	..	Mohawk Carpet	1200	18½	18	18	18½
46½	43	1½	Monsanto Chem	300	43⅞	43¼	43¼	44
35⅝	21¼	..	Montgom Ward	24500	27⅞	26¼	26½	27½
38⅝	21¼	..	Montgom Ward	24500	27⅞	26¼	26½	27½
44⅜	28	..	Mother Lode	400	7	7	7	7
16½	9	..	Motor Products	3000	29¼	29¾	29¾	29½
18⅝	5½	..	Motor Wheel	1000	12	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
25¼	13¾	..	Mullins Mfg	400	13	12¾	13	13⅜
11⅜	6½	..	Munsingwear	200	22	22	22	..
			Murray Body	1700	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
			—N—					
32¼	19½	1	Natsh Motors	1600	20⅜	19½	19⅝	20¼
8⅞	4¼	..	Nat Acme	300	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
13¼	7¾	..	Nati Aviation Corp	200	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	9¾
23⅝	19½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3300	39⅝	38	39½	39¼
23⅝	19½	..	Nat Cash Reg	300	11⅜	11	11¼	11¾
18	..	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	3300	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	..
3	1	h	Nat Dept Stores	600	2	2	2	..
7	3	h	Nat Dept Stores	100	18	18	18	18½
56⅜	45	..	Nat Enam & St	600	29½	29	29	30
58⅛	45	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1300	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
21	11½	..	Nat Steel	400	47½	47	47	48
60	32½	..	Nat Supply	400	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	17¼
18⅜	13½	.80	Nat Supply pf	100	51	51	51	..
10¼	6½	..	Nat Tea	1500	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅜
49⅛	17	.60	Nelsner Bros	600	22¼	20¼	20¼	22
13	6	..	Newberry J.J. Co	400	44	42½	43	44
28⅜	15	..	Newport Indus	200	10	10	10	..
45¼	29½	..	NY Air Brake	300	14	14	14	10
27⅛	15⅛	..	NY Central	13800	30½	28¾	29	30
28⅝	15	..	NY Central Rts	32800	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅜
43½	17½	..	NY Chi & StL	1300	21½	21	21	22
1¼	..	..	NY C & StL pf	600	34½	32¾	33½	35⅛
24⅛	14½	..	NY Investors	400	5	5	5	5
27⅜	23½	..	NY NH & H	2000	18¾	15¾	15⅝	16⅝
11⅜	6	..	NY NH & H pf	400	29	28¾	28¾	30½
22⅞	11⅜	.40	NY Ont & W	400	8	7¾	8	7¾
9¾	5¾	..	NY Shipbldg	1000	18¾	16½	16⅝	17¼
8¾	7⅜	7	NY Shipbldg pf	20	83½	83½	83½	..
94½	82	..	Norfolk & South	100	4	4	4	..
25¼	13⅜	.50j	Norfolk & W pf	100	99	92	93	93
45	34	3	North American	3400	17⅞	16½	16⅝	17¼
8¾	4½	..	North Amer pf	200	41	41⅝	42	41
67⅛	47½	6	No Am Aviation	1500	8¾	8	8	8½
36½	21⅞	..	No Am Edison pf	100	67	67	67	68½
41¾	25	..	Northern Pacific	4200	31	29½	29½	30⅞
			Norwalk Tire	100	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¾
			—O—					
18⅞	12	..	Ohio Oil	3500	12½	12	12	12⅜
7	3⅝	..	Oliver Farm Eq	1100	4	3½	3⅞	3⅞
27⅜	12	..	Oliver F E pf	400	19⅞	19¼	19¼	20
6¾	5	..	Omnibus	100	5	5	5	5
14⅝	7½	..	Oppenheim Col	100	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
19⅝	14¾	.60	Otis Elevator	1300	15¾	15	15	15¼
9	4¼	..	Otis Steel	700	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
9	5	..	Otis Steel ppf	100	20	20	20	19¾
94	76¼	3	Owens Ill Glass	700	81¼	81	81	N
			—P—					
23½	15½	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	500	18¼	18¼	18¼	¼
37	25	3	Pacific Lighting	800	33¾	32½	33¾	33¾
34	26⅜	..	Pacific Mills	300	26½	26	26	25¾
6¾	3⅞	..	Pac W Oil Corp	700	7¾	7½	7½	7½
6¾	3⅞	..	Packard Motor	4900	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
2	1⅛	h	Panhandle P & R	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
35½	24	..	Paramnt Pub ctfs	1700	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
3	1½	..	Park & Tilford	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	26
24½	11	..	Parke Davis	1900	4½	3¾	4	4
24½	11½	..	Pathe Exchange	1900	4½	3¾	4	4
21⅜	10⅝	..	Pathe Exch A	400	22½	21¾	22	22½
4⅝	2	..	Patino Mines	400	18	18	18	22½
6	2	..	Peerless Motor	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
64	56½	2	Penick & Ford	100	57	57	57	57
67⅞	51½	1.20	Penn Coal&Coke	100	5	5	5	5
39½	29¼	.80b	Penney (JC)	1600	58¾	58¼	58¾	59¾
43⅝	27	..	Pennsylvania RR	3400	33½	31¾	32	32
37⅝	16½	..	Peoples GasL&C	100	32½	32	32	33
43	16½	..	Pere Marquette	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
11½	8	..	Pere Marq pf	200	32	32	32	..
19⅛	8	..	Pere Marq ppf	100	35	32	32	..
18⅞	14⅜	.25b	Petroleum	100	11¾	11½	11½	36
26⅜	24¼	3	Phelps Dodge	1600	17½	17	17	17½
15⅝	4½	..	Phila Co pf	400	33¾	33	33	33
3⅜	1⅜	..	Phila Rap Tr pf	100	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
21⅜	13¼	.25b	Phila & Reading	800	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
21⅝	13⅛	..	Phillips Pet	1500	19½	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝
27⅛	18½	1	Pierce Arrow	900	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
11⅜	7	..	Pillsbury Flour	400	24	23¼	23¼	24
43	30	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	400	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
3½	2	..	Pitts Steel pf	40	30½	30	30	..
58⅛	37	..	Pitts Tube pf	100	3	3	3	..
21⅜	11⅜	1	Pittsburgh Coal	100	13½	13	13	13½
29⅝	21	..	Plymouth Oil	700	48½	48½	48½	48½
5⅞	1⅞	..	Postal Tel pf	400	21½	20¾	20¾	21½
22	6⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	800	3⅜	3	3	3
41⅝	33⅞	1.50	Procter & Gamble	2200	34½	34½	34½	36
1¼	..	..	Prod & Refiners	16400	3	3	3	3
45	34	2.80	Prod & Ref pf	1700	2¾	2	2	2
54⅝	50½	3	Public Service	1700	36	36½	36½	36½
14⅜	10⅝	..	Pullman	1000	34½	33¼	33¾	34½
21⅜	14⅜	..	Pure Oil	2900	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
19⅜	11¼	1	Pure Oil pf	2900	11¾	11	11	11½
			Purity Bakeries	1700	15⅞	14¾	15	15½
			—R—					
8¼	6½	..	Radio Corp Amer	6900	8¼	7¾	7¾	8
29½	23¼	..	Radio pf A	1100	27¾	26¾	27¼	28¼
34⅝	18	..	Radio pf B	2400	27¾	26¾	27¼	28¼
3¼	1¼	h	Radio-Keith-O	800	31¾	29½	30	30¾
23	16	1	Rayonier Man	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
60½	45	..	Real Silk H pf	600	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
6	2½	..	Reis & Co	40	56½	56	56	..
13⅜	6¼	..	Remington Rand	3500	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
11⅜	7	..	Reo Motors	900	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
25⅜	16	..	Republic I&S	600	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
67½	39	..	Repub I&S pf	6800	19	17⅜	18	18⅞
13½	8½	1	Reynolds Metal	500	53	52	52	53
13½	6½	..	Reynolds Spring	100	25¼	24¾	24¾	25½
10¼	4	.20b	Rossia In Co Am	100	12	12	12	12
15	8	..	Rutland RR pf	200	11½	11	11	..
			—S—					
57	44	3	Safeway Stores	600	52⅞	52½	52½	52½
112	98½	7	Safeway S 7%	10	111	111	111	110½
27½	19½	..	St Joseph Lead	500	20½	19¾	19¾	20¾
4⅝	2⅜	.h	StL & SF	200	3½	3½	3½	..
6	2¼	.h	StL & SF pf	400	4¾	4½	4½	..
2	1	.h	Seaboard Air L	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
38⅜	25⅜	.60f	Seaboard Oil	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¾
51⅛	40½	..	Sears Roebuck	4600	45¼	44¼	44¼	45
9	4¾	..	Servel Inc	1100	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
13⅞	6¾	.2f	Shattuck (FG)	600	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
11⅜	7⅞	..	Shell Union Oil	1600	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9
27⅛	15	.35	Simmons	1400	18¼	17¼	17¾	18
11⅝	7⅞	..	Simms Petroleum	100	10	10	10	10¼
27⅛	15	..	Skelly Oil	400	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	10⅜
16⅜	6¾	..	Sloss Sheffield	200	25	25	25	..
			Snider Packing	5200	16¼	15¼	15¾	16

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 5	Last May 4
19⅞	15½	.30b	Socony Vacuum	5800	16½	15¾	16	16⅛
22⅛	15½	2	So Calif Edison	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	18⅛
33⅜	18⅝	..	Southern Pacific	5400	24⅞	23½	23½	24½
39⅝	31⅝	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	400	31½	31	31	31½
38½	23¾	..	Southern Ry	1900	28½	27	27½	28¾
41¼	27⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	600	38½	34¾	35¼	36⅝
6	3⅜	..	Sparks Withing	700	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼
24½	15½	1	Spencer Kellogg	200	20½	20	20	20
11⅞	8⅝	..	Sperry Corp	400	9½	8¾	9	9⅜
67½	19	..	Spieg May Stern	5600	59	54½	55	57½
28¼	20¾	1	Stand Brands	2300	20¾	20½	20½	20¾
17	8¾	..	Stand Gas & El	1800	11½	9¾	10¼	11⅛
17	7⅜	..	Stand G&E pf	1000	12¼	11½	11⅝	12¼
33	16	1.80	Stand G&E 6%	500	25	25	25	28½
38½	17½	2.10	Stand G&E 7%	1200	29	27½	28¾	27⅞
42⅜	33½	1	Stand Oil Calif	1600	34	33½	33½	33¾
109¾	96½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	30	101	99¾	100½	100½
50⅛	43¼	1	Stand Oil NJ	1900	44⅞	43½	44½	44½
3	1⅝	..	Sterling Secur	900	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
7	3	..	Sterling Secur pf	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
18⅜	30	..	Sterling cv pf	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
10⅞	6¼	..	Stewart Warner	600	8¼	8	8	8⅛
13½	6	..	Stone & Webster	1500	8¼	8	8	8½
9¼	4⅜	h	Studebaker	1900	5¼	5	5	5¼
47	19½	h	Studebaker pf	200	29¾	27¾	28¼	28¾
5⅜	1¼	..	Superior Oil

Financial: News and Comment

Accuse Insurance Company of Using Unfair Practices

Witnesses Testify to Mortgage Substitutions and Excessive Appraisals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5 — Substitutions of inferior mortgages for good ones which backed guaranteed certificates held by the public, arbitrary increases in appraisals of properties so as to justify the sale of large blocks of securities and other irregularities, are on the records of the Moreland Commission today as part of its investigation of the affairs of the New York Title & Mortgage Company.

Shifting the investigation yesterday from the activities of the State insurance department in the guaranteed mortgage field, Mr. George W. Alger, Moreland Act commissioner, heard witnesses testify about several transactions, in which the New York Title & Mortgage Company shifted mortgages and advanced figure to its own advantage, leaving certificate owners holding the bag. The proceedings were an echo of uncoverings by Judge Samuel Seabury as chief counsel for the joint legislative investigation of the James J. Walker Tammany mayoralty three years ago, and in the proceedings, as in the joint legislative investigation, the names of Mayor Walker, Mr. John A. Hastings, one-time State Senator and a friend of Mr. Walker, Mr. Paul Block and Dr. Robert Beyer were mentioned in connection with a $350,000 loan to Dr. Beyer to manufacture tile for use in the municipal subways.

Substituted Mortgages

The manner in which mortgages guarantee companies got an estimated total of $2,500,000,000 of guaranteed mortgages, including $1,000,000,000 in certificates, into the hands of investors is one of the features of the complicated situation which will be aired during this phase of the investigation.

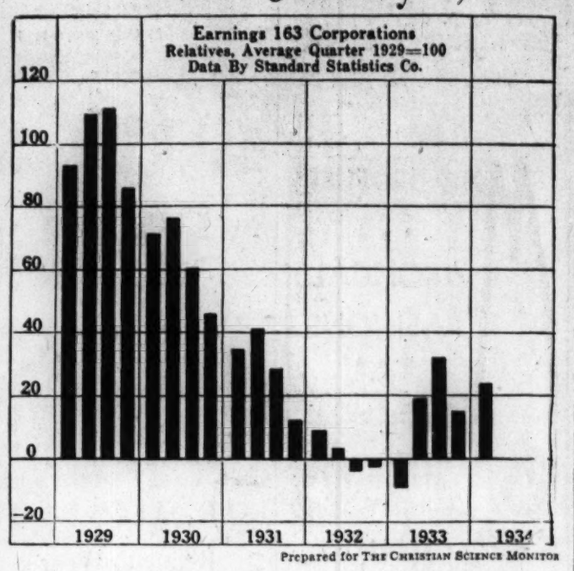
When the New York Title & Mortgage Company found that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to which it applied for a loan in 1932, "scanned the mortgages very closely" that were offered it as security, it withdrew some of the mortgages that were behind "less acceptable" certificates and put in others that would stand up better under close scrutiny, Mr. Hubert F. Breitwieser, a vice-president of the company, testified.

Boosted Appraisal

Another startling piece of testimony by Mr. Breitwieser was his description of the boosting of an appraisal on an abandoned brewery on Fifty-Fourth Street from $2,320,000 to $2,700,000 in order to justify the issue of $1,800,000 in certificates on the basis of the mortgage. Under the law, it was necessary that the property be appraised at 150 per cent of the face value of the certificates.

During the testimony on the appraisals, Mr. Alfred A. Cook, the commissioner's counsel, read a guaranty certificate of the company which stated that the values back of the certificates had been made and sworn to by expert appraisers.

Earnings of 163 Corporations Since January 1, 1929



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Earnings of 163 important corporations are traced above by quarters since Jan. 1, 1929.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The wrangle over the British budgetary surplus is not, it seems, to be confined to inland disputants. Voices from Washington are heard demanding how, in the possession of this substantial dot, we can plead incapacity to pay war debts, without branding ourselves with that traditional stamp of the Anglo-Saxon races—hypocrisy.

War Debts and the Budget

At the risk of earning the epithet in sooth, we may answer that we have never pleaded budgetary inability to pay. We have argued that circumstances have altered since the debt settlements were signed—prices have fallen, Europe (particularly Germany) has become almost bankrupt, the American tariff has been raised. We have claimed that such great international payments, having no economic equivalent, dislocate world trade and finance, especially when the creditor tries to prevent payment in goods, the only means whereby the debts can eventually be liquidated. Turning to our own particular British case, we have pointed out that we, the first country to sign a settlement, received much more rigorous terms than did tardier debtors; and that, pursuing our policy of accepting no more than we have to pay, we have forgiven our debtors far more than was ever forgiven us. Now, our debtors pay us nothing, and short of an all-round settlement we do not see why we should go on holding so unprepossessing a baby.

Capacity to Pay and Taxes

There is nothing in all this of budgetary capacities or difficulties. Yet perhaps the Washington comments are not so far wide of the mark after all. To protest that a wealthy country like ours cannot pay a debt representing but a fraction of the foreign investments of its citizens is to give forth a very hollow sound. But it would be asking the politically impossible to add £50,000,000 to a budget which—for all its adventitious air of affluence—groans with excessive economies and intolerably heavy taxation. Doubtless the war debts problem is fundamentally an economic one, but it can never be discussed on the economic plane because the path thither is barred by political deadlock. The debtor parliaments will not agree to payment in full; the creditor parliament will not agree to any remission. There the matter remains, while the creditor struggles to prevent payment; with his tariff walls and exchange depreciation, and the debtor takes the best advantage he can of his nine points of the law. As far as France is concerned, there seems no possibility beside the continuance of bare default; but opinion in Great Britain is not yet so intransigent, and if a compromise were politically possible in the United States it would have a fair chance of acceptance here.

Agricultural Protection

Since we ourselves abandoned free trade, we have been unable to deliver our familiar homily to creditor countries who will not accept payment in goods with quite such pious complacency. We have had the excuse that the great bulk of our oversea investments have been made in primary producing countries, whereas our tariff has been directed mainly against manufactured products; but the triangulation of world trade is too trite an economic maxim for this plea to shelter us adequately from our consciences. Moreover, the British farmer has naturally demanded, and is now being given, his slice of the protective cake. Partly because taxes on food are too dangerous a political weapon to hand to their adversaries, partly because they genuinely believe in the quantitative regulation of imports to secure orderly supply at fair prices, the Government has chosen the quota rather than the import duty for the protection of agriculture. This policy has occasioned many difficulties, not the least being the objections raised by the British Dominions. Their whole economy, they declare, has been built up on the assumption that the export of primary products would steadily expand.

Want New Conference

If capital resources and rising populations are not to be employed in agriculture, they must find refuge in manufacturing industry. That means more protection against British manufactures. Hence just at the moment when a scheme is put forward for a more rigorous restriction of imports of beef and mutton, the Minister of Agriculture finds himself violently assaulted on two fronts. The Dominions are asking for a new Imperial Conference to set right what they regard as a breach in spirit of the Ottawa agreements; and the Federation of British Industries is warning the Government that the policy of agricultural protection is likely to be an economic (and by implication no doubt a political) boomerang. From the point of view of popular sentiment, moreover, the rising price of food is the Government's Achilles heel.

Tin Restriction

The Home Government, with its predilection for restriction schemes, is unlikely to oppose the request of the International Tin Committee for the inauguration of the buffer pool plan. Nevertheless, ratification is far from certain, a great deal of opposition having already been aroused, particularly in Malaya. The Chinese tin dredgers, who represent the smaller producers, object strongly to the plan, which they justifiably believe will rivet restriction on the industry for some time to come. Even under pressure from London, it will be hard for local governments to indorse so unpopular a measure. The market, however, is clearly expecting ratification and a consequential rise of the price of the metal. The plan would open up wide opportunities for professional speculation; for the state of the buffer pool and the character of its operations could not be kept secret. Conditions in the tin market in such circumstances would be rather like those which would prevail in the foreign exchanges if the details of the Exchange Equalization Account were publicly known. That can be left to the imagination to describe.

U. S. Dollar Higher At $5.11¼ to Pound

LONDON, May 5 (AP)—The United States dollar gained ¾ cents to the pound today, closing at 5.11¾ to the pound as compared with yesterday's close of $5.12½. The opening was at $5.11¼.

The French franc hardened to 77.21 as compared with yesterday's close of 77.25 to the pound.

The price of gold increased four pence to 136 shillings, 2 pence ($34.81) a fine ounce, and £163,000 ($823,337.50) worth was sold.

PARIS, May 5 (AP)—The American dollar closed today at 15.09 francs (.627 cents to the franc) where it opened on a quiet foreign exchange market. The dollar closed yesterday at 15.085 francs (6.628 cents). The Bourse was closed, initiating the summer schedule.

BERLIN, May 5 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.495 marks (40.08 cents to the mark) compared with yesterday's price of 2.497 marks (40.048 cents).

Phoenix Mutual Life Has Outstanding Gain

HARTFORD, Conn., May 4—Continuing to take full advantage of better business conditions, the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city reports an outstanding gain of 101 per cent in new life insurance paid for during April, its best month since March 1932.

Chemical Society Strongly Against Reciprocal Tariff

Says Building Up Internal Trade Vastly More Vital Than Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Defeat of President Roosevelt's reciprocal tariff bill is urged by "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," publication of the American Chemical Society, which editorially warns Congress to "beware of bad bargains."

"World history teaches us that self-containedness and strong nationalism are better than internationalism," says the May number of the publication, of which Dr. Harrison E. Howe is editor. "We are also beginning to learn that the stronger nationalism makes for the best and truest internationalism.

"We are more interested in the development and improvement of American industry and the betterment of living conditions and with new opportunities for American workers than we are in attaining greater prominence as an exporting nation.

"We would be more jubilant over success in the synthesis of a strategic material, such as the manufacture of camphor, than we would in the gain of 1 per cent in export business. As the list of materials for which the United States depends on sources outside its borders is shortened with the help of science, possibility of friction with other peoples will diminish and more certainly disappear.

Chemical Industry Unique

"Every industry looks upon itself as unique, but this phrase can be applied with most justification to the chemical industry, for just as chemistry is a science ministrant to sciences, so the chemical industry performs an indispensable service to its sister industries.

"The chemical industry remains in an irreplaceable position in relation to national well-being and defense, even in these days of shifting sands. It should serve to safeguard the chemical industry from bad bargains, if indeed, we come to reciprocal trade treaties.

"Another interesting consideration lies in the interpretation and logical application of the recently enacted law which definitely limits the financing that can be undertaken between the United States and creditor nations. Inasmuch as reciprocal trade treaties inevitably lead to three-cornered arrangements in which the third corner is financing, the law may operate to limit greatly these treaty possibilities. Further, how can tariff agreements be made effective and practical in the absence of international stabilization of currency?

"This proposed new tariff procedure should fail of adoption for two additional reasons. It would afford powerful means for the control of industry generally and specifically through threats of injurious treaties.

Noncompetitive Imports

"In administration it would be subject to the preferences and theories of the President's advisers, who, unfortunately, do not enjoy such confidence as is essential for this task. When the President says 'No sound or important American interest will be injuriously disturbed,' we want to know which industries are 'sound' and what constitutes 'injurious disturbance.'

"When President Roosevelt was a candidate he said, on July 30, 1932: 'It is a difficult and highly technical matter to determine costs of production abroad and at home. A commission of experts can be trusted to find such facts. Then the facts should be left to speak for themselves, free from presidential interference.'

"This is just as true today as it was then. Chemists and the industries which are interdependent are directly concerned with the rejection of the proposals in this bill.

"There should be no conflict of interest in an exchange of commodities if nations were willing to import noncompetitive products and to export equally noncompetitive merchandise to sister nations," the journal adds.

Federal Home Aid Measures Seen As Permanent Factors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 5—Benefits far beyond those yet brought to the attention of the public are seen in the newest federal housing legislation by Mr. Philip Lieber, president of the United States Building and Loan League.

"The second step in the Roosevelt home financing program," said Mr. Lieber, "looks still further toward the maintenance and expansion of a sound permanent home mortgage system based on local institutions. The new statute unquestionably recognizes the Federal Home Loan Bank System with its membership of existing local home financing institutions and of those yet to be created as the permanent basis for the home financing of the country."

In Section 9 of the new law the source of an additional $50,000,000 which the Home Loan Bank System may use in providing reserve credit for these member institutions is established.

"Section 5 of the newly enacted law," he continued, "permits the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for shares in federal savings and loan associations on behalf of the United States to a maximum of 75 per cent of the total resources of such associations.

"The influence of such federal investment should go far toward encouraging the return of individual investment to this field where savers have up to now built a $21,000,000,000 credit structure. In Section 5 an important provision authorizes the Government to employ as a fiscal agent any building and loan association or member of a Federal Home Loan Bank. This again looks to the development of these permanent units of the nation's home financing structure."

Lithuania Reports Drop of 15 P. C. In 1933 Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS — Lithuania's foreign trade dropped last year by about 15 per cent compared with 1932. Nevertheless, it is pointed out that, unlike many other countries with a much larger foreign trade, 1933 ended with a small favorable trade balance of about $1,805,120.

Exports amounted to $16,022,740 and imports to $14,217,620. Almost half the entire exports went to England, Germany being the next biggest customer with about a third.

The good results achieved in 1933 are ascribed by the Government to its timely efforts to change the country's production from grain and flax to stock-raising. Livestock products now rank first in all Lithuanian exports. Owing to the general fall in prices, however, there was a marked drop in the export of dairy produce.

Timber exports, on the other hand, were almost doubled. The Government claim that this was largely due to the favorable arrangement recently made between the Klaipeda Timber Syndicate and the Soviet, whereby Russia supplies the Lithuanian awmills with the necessary timber to compensate itself for a passive trade balance.

Weather Factor Most Influential In Grain Market

Abnormally Dry Conditions in April Not Helpful to Crop's Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 5—Weather conditions have become the major influence in the grain markets for the time being at least, taking the place of May liquidation and Washington developments as the dominant price maker.

In a great portion of the principal grain-growing sections of the country there is a tremendous shortage of sub-soil moisture due to deficient rainfall the last few months. Abnormally dry April conditions aggravated an already bad situation, and especially in the Northwest the situation is regarded as critical.

In the last few days there have been scattered showers, but the relief in general has been far from sufficient, and in the Northwest the precipitation except in a few sections has been too small to be much of a factor.

Spring Seeding Delayed

In the winter wheat belt, the conditions are better than in the Northwest, but much of the territory west of the Mississippi will need good rains before filling time to maintain the present promise.

Private estimates of winter wheat run about 486,000,000 bushels, compared with a crop of 351,000,000 bushels of winter wheat raised in 1933, but the Government reports have indicated deterioration.

Reliable interests in the Texas Panhandle section, an important winter wheat territory, say that present indications point to a little more than half an average crop.

Stocks Small

The May liquidation is practically finished, and for the first time in many years there were no deliveries on May wheat contracts up to Friday. Local stocks of wheat are small, and apparently present holders do not wish to unload it. Buffalo stocks also are extremely light and much Duluth wheat will be needed. Kansas City has big stocks, but so far has not sold a great deal of it.

With the stress of liquidation over, traders are paying more attention to the weather and also to the possibility of radical silver legislation that may be a help in creating an expert market for agricultural surplus products.

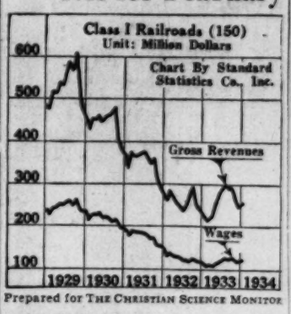
The demand for cash corn has improved considerably, and this has helped steady the market.

Small Grain Movement

One of the notable features of the market is the small movement of all grains, and especially of corn. Apparently the current conditions are at last beginning to reflect the small crops of last year. The Government has loaned 45 cents a bushel on about 270,000,000 bushels of corn, which will be tied up until the price rises over this basis or the Government takes it over. However, it keeps the corn on the farms, and most of the corn being sold to arrive at Chicago is from other markets.

Cash markets for all grains hold relatively firm.

Class I Railroads Net for February



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EARNINGS of Class I railroads for February, 1934, when projected on an annual basis with allowance for normal seasonal influences, indicate an earnings level insufficient to provide fully for fixed charge coverage.

At that volume of traffic, a 10 per cent wage increase would add about $140,000,000 annually to operating expenses, with no corresponding changes in any other item.

By the time that the 10 per cent advance in wages becomes fully effective, however, revenues should have increased to a point at which the added burden can be taken care of without great difficulty.

Bulgaria to Pay On Two Bond Loans

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—A communication from the League Loans Committee in London reveals the fact that it has made arrangements with the Bulgarian Government for the payments on 7 per cent settlement loan bonds of 1926 and 7½ per cent stabilization loan bonds of 1928, under the plan of Nov. 24, 1933, according to an announcement by Speyer & Co., New York, and the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, American fiscal agents.

Bulgaria will redeem in foreign currencies at 10 per cent of their nominal value the blocked levas representing the untransferred service on these bonds from April, 1932 to April, 1934.

The coupons due July 1, 1934 on the 1926 Loan and May 15, 1934, on the 1928 Loan are to receive a 32½ per cent payment under the arrangement announced separately by the League Loans Committee on April 20, 1934, and are not affected by the present announcement.

South Dakota Banking Situation Strengthened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D., May 5 — Indications of a sound banking structure for South Dakota following the low point of the moratorium, were seen here in reports from Frank Strain, superintendent of banks, that the average reserve for the State is now 41 per cent, or an increase of 8.5 per cent over the last year.

Deposits increased more than $2,000,000 the last year. New money, CWA work and a general confidence inspired by federal deposit insurance were given by Strain as reasons for the good condition of the banks. The required reserve is 17 per cent.

Retail Business Trend Irregular During the Week

Wholesale Trade Holds Up —'Dangerous' Price-Cutting Makes Appearance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 5—In the retail trade, sales continue to fluctuate with the weather, progress being recorded in sections where temperatures have been seasonal, while recessions are appearing where continued rains and cold have prevailed, according to Dun and Bradstreet's trade review of business during the past week.

Wholesale orders for current needs are holding to substantial totals, but the review notes that advance commitments are being postponed. This is because of the downtrend of prices, with merchants hesitating about increasing stocks when inventory losses probably will be suffered on present holding, which were purchased at prices above replacement costs now prevailing.

"The slow movement of some grades of merchandise in retail channels," the review continues, "already is resulting in rather dangerous price-cutting, in view of the narrow margins of mark-up placed on most goods, in the endeavor to keep prices within the reach of the average consumer."

The inclining trend of production rather than distribtuion was emphasized in trade movements this week, the review finds. The chief gains now are being contributed by the heavy industries, headed by steel and motors, "with further stimulation of capital goods lines expected during the summer, as the result of the Administration's plan to extend financial succor," it is added.

"In consumer goods," the survey continues, "seasonal slowing down is beginning to appear, although actual curtailment thus far has been confined to a few branches of the textile group, where the weakness of the price structure is leading to postponement of fall requirements. Restive labor continues to becloud the outlook for many industries, despite the masterful handling of all threatened outbreaks thus far."

Industrial indices this week confirm the gains made in practically all major lines since the first of the year, with a minimum of recessional trends, the review states. The Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer registered a further slight improvement for the week, advancing .3 points to 67.9.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 5
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1

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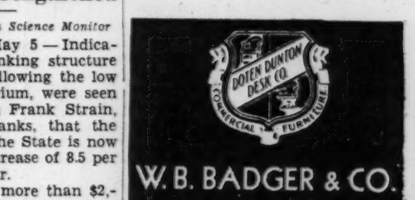

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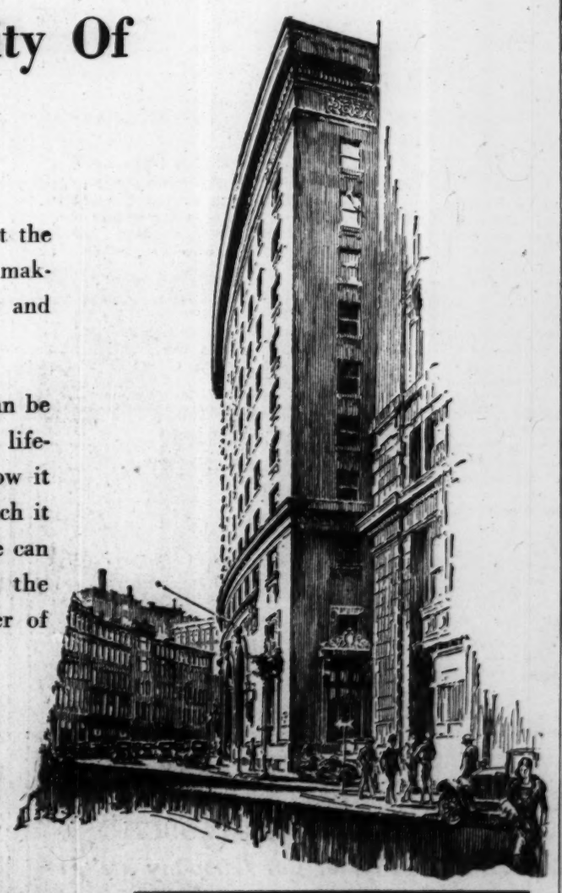
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Boston Art Notes

Bargains

The Boston Art Club is showing many canvases and sculptures, chiefly offering them at a bargain price. The public is asked to make reasonable offers, and pay what it can for the exhibits desired.

The need is no doubt increasing, and selling opportunities are growing more scarce. There is something rather doleful about this particular arrangement. In the last few years we have witnessed such attempts at selling and there is no doubt that artists are growing more and more modest as to their prices and demands.

The exhibition at the Art Club shows that the painters still hold on to their best works, hoping that times will change. They have sent in the less successful and less pleasing choices. The exhibition lacks sparkle; it wants a sense of supreme effort. Picture sales, like merchandise sales, must offer something tempting or they fail.

Boston Public Library

The annual display of travel posters is to be seen at the Boston Public Library. The collection this season is more varied than its predecessors and it contains all sorts of posters, from the old tinted photographic type to the brilliant modernistic ones.

As usual the steamship posters have the most dynamic designs. By curious paradox travel posters combine two extremes: on the one hand there are the latest mechanical contrivances such as fast ocean liners and streamline trains; on the other hand the romantic past, costumes, antiquities and remote reaches of natural beauty beckon. In modern life we hold in reserve the need and taste for both. D. A.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"BIOGRAPHY" (Hollis). With Irene Purcell. 8:30.

"THE CIRCUS GIRL" (Colonial). Molly Picon in Yiddish musical comedy. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "20 Million Sweethearts." Dick Powell and Ginger Rogers in a story of radio stars and broadcasting studios. "Scintillation" revue on the stage. Sevitzky's orchestra, 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25.

KEITH'S—"Stand Up and Cheer." Warner Baxter as national director of amusement; marshals an army of stars. 10, 11:37 a. m., 2, 3:57, 5:54, 7:57, 10.

BOSTON—"No Greater Glory." Ferenc Molnar's play in screen form. Also Elissa Landi and Joseph Schildkraut in "Sisters Under the Skin." 11:59 a. m., 3:21, 6:49, 10:14.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Double Door," the melodrama at the Plymouth Theater recently in screen form, with Mary Morris still heading the cast. 12:55, 3:40, 6:10, 8:05.

TREMONT — "Waltz Time." Screen version of "Fledermaus," with Evelyn Laye singing Johann Strauss's melodies. 10:21 a. m., 12:19, 2:17, 4:15, 6:13, 8:11, 10:09.

STATE—Wallace Beery in a fictional version of the life of the Mexican Pancho Villa, entitled "Viva Villa." Also a "Willie Whopper" cartoon and organ solos by Leo Weber. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:35.

ORPHEUM—"Tarzan and His Mate," with Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. An expert ventriloquist appears in the vaudeville show. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "West Point"; "British Guiana"; "Roping Wild Bears"; Cabby the Bear, cartoon; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Circus

BOSTON GARDEN—Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Combined Shows. Last times today at 2 and 8.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Pops concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Daily at 8:30.

Other Events

M. I. T. OPEN HOUSE—College laboratories, filled with interesting exhibits, open to the public today from 2 to 9.

SUNDAY

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY — "Music of the North American Indian." Lecture by George Pratt Maxim, with illustrative music, 3:30.

ARLINGTON COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA—Alice Grayce Lenk, piano soloist. Symphony concert in Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington. 2:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Lantern talk by Frederick W. Coburn, on "Whistler and His Birthplace." 3:30.

DR. MARIA HALBERSTADT—Speaks on "Culture Under Fascism." Dr. Halberstadt has just arrived in Boston from Hamburg, Germany. John Reed Club, 826 Boylston Street, 8.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—"The Little-Known Afghanistan," illustrated lecture by Dr. Aurang Shah, and "Invasion of Palestine by the Jews," by David Z. Choraso. 3 Joy Street, 8:30.

MONDAY

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM —Lectures: "Mr. Frog Speaks," 9:15 a. m., 12, 1:45; "More About Birds," 2:30.

DUMP TRUCK OWNER'S ASS'N — Annual banquet and entertainment at which Governor Ely, Lieutenant-Governor Bacon, Senator David I. Walsh and other prominent men are to be present. Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Annual meeting; election of officers; May breakfast; music; talk by the Rev. Olin B. Tracy. Hotel Kenmore, 12:30.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	NBC dance music..	Yankee Singers....	Oxford - Columbia
5:15	garten: variety.....	Studio speaker....	Local dance music.	debaters .....
5:30	Harp, violin, organ...	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	New Deal, talk ...	Local dance music.	CBS soloist.....
6:00	Peter Van Steeden &	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	String orchestra..
6:15	his orchestra.....	records; skits ...	Reports; music....	CBS soloist; orch..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round ..	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:45	Ed. MacHugh; organ.	NBC dance music..	Special sport pro-	Reports; news.....
7:00	Special program from	Vocal trio.....	gram from Louis-	Jack Fisher's Or-
7:15	Louisville	Voice and piano ..	ville, Ky.....	chestra; soloist...
7:30	Don Bestor and his	After Dinner Revue	Dramatic sketch ..	Organ recital .....
7:45	dance orchestra....	NBC violinist.....	Script act.....	CBS dance music..
8:00	"Hudson River School	United States Ma-	Morton Downey's	Comedy Capers....
8:15	and Its Heirs"; talk	rine Band.....	Studio Party; so-	Hugh Connor and
8:30	Hands Across Border.	"Steel and NRA"..	loists; orchestra..	his orchestra....
8:45	New England Singing	NBC soloist; orch.	CBS soloist.....	Retiring the News..
9:00	Clubs program.....	House Party; Joe	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Monitor Interview ..	Cook; soloist; or.	chorus; con. orch.	Organ; soloist ....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	Roy Helton, talk..	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.....	dramatic sketch..	CBS piano team ..	Reports; news ....
10:00	Three Blue Notes....	Travelogue: solo-	Program from and	Fred Martin and
10:15	Reports; sport review.	ists; orchestra	to Little America	his orchestra....
10:30	National Barn Dance	Coping with Crime	Yankee Yarns	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Queena Mario; or..	Reports; music	congregation ....
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	folk dance music....	News; dance music	ice; dance music..	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Paul White-	All-Florida Day	CBS dance music..	Sign off.....
11:45	man's Orchestra....	program; talks...	CBS dance music..	.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Music; reports.....	Morning worship,	Service of The	The Tremont Temple
11:00	News; Morning Mu-	Old South Church	Mother Church,	Baptist Church
11:15	sicale; quartet.....	in Boston; Rev.	The First Church	service; sermon,
11:30	Nimble Wits.....	Henry Russell	of Christ, Scien-	J. Whitcomb
11:45	Metropolitan organ	Stafford, D. D.:	tist, in Boston...	Brougher; music.
12:00	recital; reports....	quartet; organ...	Mormon choir and	Hawaiian Echoes..
12:15	Baby Rose Marie....	"World Pictures"	organ recital....	Jewish program...
12:30	Radio City Concert:	Round Table talk.	Madison Ensemble	Dramatization and
12:45	symphony orchestra;	C. S. program.....	Kaltenborn news...	orchestra .....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Road to Romany,	Religious period	Melodies of Italy.
1:15	mixed chorus.....	gypsy music.....	with speakers,	native program..
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Mary Small; skit;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling.....	soloist; orch.....	ensemble	from New York..
2:00	Melrose Orchestral	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist.....	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Society concert.....	the Commodores.	Abram Chasins....	accordion; solos..
2:30	Concert artists.....	Culver Glee Club.	Lasy Dan, the	Dance orchestra &
2:45	Talk from Rome....	Grace Hayes.....	Minstrel Man....	vocal trio.....
3:00	Bar-X Days & Nights,	Talking Picture	Portland (Ore.)	Silent .....
3:15	sketch	Time, sketch.....	Symphony Orch.	Silent .....
3:30	Don Alfred and his	Dancing Shadows,	Joseph Sampietro,	Silent .....
3:45	Marimba Orchestra..	NBC soloists.....	conductor, in a	Silent .....
4:00	NBC organ recital...	Romance of Meat..	program of popu-	Silent .....
4:15	Talk, Dean Archer...	NBC soloist.....	lar favorites from	Silent .....
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Pedro Via and his	classical music	Silent .....
4:45	sketch	orchestra	repertoire	Silent .....
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	John B. Kennedy.	Ted Hanson and	Chicago Knights..
5:15	Fosdick; music.....	NBC soloist; orch..	his orchestra....	Poetry; pianos...
5:30	L'Heure Exquise:	Sentinels; chorus;	The Cosmopolitans	Sanderson and
5:45	voices; strings.....	soloist; orchestra.	Gems, farm talk...	Crumit; orch....
6:00	Egon Petri, pianist;	Religious period,	Reports; news.....	Roses and Drums,
6:15	NBC String Quartet.	from New York...	Report; music....	Civil War drama.
6:30	Studio reports.....	Salute program....	Street of Dreams..	Local dance music.
6:45	Jaysnoffs, pianists....	Hollywood Stars..	"Poet's Gold".....	Reports; news.....
7:00	Silken Strings: Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	Hampton Institute	Evening service
7:15	in's Orchestra.....	Go-Round; pop...	choir recital.....	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk and	Nick Lucas, guitar	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra..	studio report.....	Rin Tin Tin.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	Freddie Rich En-	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra with	tertains; variety..	choir; organ....
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	Paige's Orchestra;	Boston Conservat'y
8:45	lington, announcer..	vocal sextet.....	guest soloists....	Orchestra; soloist
9:00	Irving Berlin; vocal	Rakov's Music and	Family Theater:	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	groups; orchestra..	popular soloists...	Jane Cowl; music	dation; recital....
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	Fred Waring's	Talk; music.....
9:45	NBC talk series.....	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians ..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Mme.Schumann-Heink	Victor Young and	Dramatic sketch...	Wayne King and
10:15	Carols Gardel; orch..	his orchestra....	Reports; music...	his orchestra....
10:30	United Synagogue of	Crawford & Tone,	Forty-five Minutes	Don Paul and his
10:45	America convention..	sketch; orchestra.	in Hollywood.....	dance orchestra..

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News,' Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
2:00 WAAB, Classical Album: program of recordings.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Dick Tracy," dramatic sketch based on newspaper cartoon.
7:45 WBZ, "Taxi," dramatic sketch, with Max Baer.
8:00 WNAC, Evan Evans, baritone; Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, "Old Bet, the Birth of the American Circus," dramatic sketch.
8:15 WAAB, Keyboard Fantasies: piano duets, Johnson and Van Wart.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "Governmental Control of Public Utilities," Prof. C. O. Ruggles, Harvard Graduate School.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; commentator.
10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, John Powell, composer-pianist.
10:30 WAAB, "The Faith of Our Fathers," Prof. Raymond Moley.
10:45 WBZ, "The Dies Farm-Silver Bill," Representative Martin Dies of Texas.

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire	Schubert
"Sigurd Jorsalfar," Suite	Grieg
"Liebestraum"	Liszt-Herbert
"Il Trovatore," Fantasia	Verdi
Irish Rhapsody	Herbert
Largo from "Xerxes"	Handel
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812"	Tchaikovsky
"Music in the Air," Selection	Kern
"Estudiantina," Waltz	Waldteufel
"American Patrol"	Meacham

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Walter Hampden opens a week's engagement at the Colonial Monday evening in a repertory of plays including "Richelieu," "Hamlet," "Macbeth" and "The Servant in the House."

Irene Purcell in "Biography" continues for another week at the Hollis.

Molly Picon closes tonight her engagement in the Yiddish musical comedy, "The Circus Girl," at the Colonial.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
(All Times Daylight Saving)

Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight, becoming cloudy late tonight and Sunday; showers are possible; slightly cooler Sunday; gentle southwest shifting to easterly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, possibly with showers tonight and Sunday; warmer on the coast and cooler in the north portion tonight; cooler Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and cooler tonight and Sunday, possibly with showers.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, possibly with showers tonight and Sunday; warmer in the southeast portion tonight; cooler Sunday except on the southeast coast.

Rhode Island and Conecticut: Mostly cloudy, possibly with showers tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; cooler in the interior Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest and west winds, probably shifting to northwest or east Sunday, and mostly overcast weather probably with occasional showers tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	66	New Orleans.	72	86
Bermuda	72	72	New York.	56	68
Chicago	66	56	Norfolk, Va.	68	72
Denver	52	64	Philadelphia.	68	68
Helena, Mont.	66	76	St. Louis	64	82
Jacksonville.	72	84	St. Paul	58	78
Kansas City..	58	72	San Francisco	56	68
Los Angeles..	58	76	Washington..	64	76
Miami, Fla..	80	82			

A—9 a. m. May 5.
8—Maximum May 4.

High Tides at Boston
Saturday 5:27 p. m.
Height of tide 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:17 p. m.

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Local Classified
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CROW POINT, HINGHAM
For rent, attractive 9-room cottage, directly on the water, 2 baths, fireplace, sleeping porch, double garage, all improvements, private swimming float; wonderful place for children; reasonable price; southeast corner of Cushing Avenue and Parker Driveway. D. E. RUST, Tel. West Newton 0911, Hancock 5420 (Mass.).

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FURS—Have your coat stored in our scientifically equipped vault, protected from fire, theft and burglary; charge 2%; cleaned, glazed, relined and stored $5. also remodeled and restored at low summer rates. MODERN FUR SHOP, 515 Washington St., Room 619, Boston, Mass. Call Hubbard 2972.

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Hillrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

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New colonial house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, extra lavatory, 2 fireplaces, 2-car garage; over one acre of land, all landscaped; prices very low; one of the best governed towns in Massachusetts; tax rate $20, low valuation; town free from debt. PERRY J. CROUSE, Lake Shore Drive, Westwood; phone Norwood 1038.

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WOLLASTON MASS.—5-room bungalow, hot water heat, instantaneous hot water; near bus line. Call Granite 2357-R.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 115 Longwood Ave.—Modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, oil heat, furnished or unfurnished; excellent location; $125 per month unfurnished. Longwood 8928.

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Tennis courts, drives, grading, lawns, walls, flagstone walks, and terraces. Pools, planting and large tree moving. Material supplies for all outdoor construction.
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Local Classified Advertising
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HUNTINGTON AVENUE AND CUMBERLAND STREET

6 TO 8 ROOM APARTMENTS
Overlooking
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Apply Janitor

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1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

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Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 47 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 to 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

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Two Beach HOUSES
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BOSTON—Smith's Real Estate Office Assistant (former Home Bureau manager); location delicatessen store, 37 St. Stephen St.; offers prompt service for rental and sale of stores and apartments. Tel. Cir. 9757.

BRONX, N. Y. C.
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 693 Memorial Drive, Suite 602—3-room furnished apartment 3 summer months; 6th floor, elevator, electric refrigeration, grand piano; cool, lovely river view; garage available. Univ. 0120.

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ACTIVE, elderly lady wishes opportunity to be helpful in household, with Christian Scientists preferred; good home more essential than income. D-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners. 8439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service. CR. 4101

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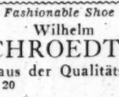

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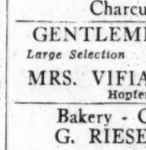

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Portable Fountain

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever noticed how the sound of a softly splashing fountain, and the moisture it throws into the air, will make the atmosphere seem lighter and cooler on a summer night? What a luxury to have a little electrical fountain that may be transported from room to room, one that needs merely to be plugged in at the wall! The inventor, J. H. Kraus, Flushing, N. Y., has been ingenious in arranging it so that the water is used over and over, thus doing away with pipes (U. S. Patent No. 1954704).

In Lighter Vein

Home Work

A group of women were discussing business and economic affairs in general.

"Recent economic conditions have certainly brought about one good," began one woman. "It's made some mighty good wives out of a lot of our husbands."

Use Tweezers

The young housewife was in tears over her futile attempt to cook hubby's first meal.

"What is it, dear?" he asked sympathetically. "Oven out of order?"

"Oh, no," she sobbed. "I—I've been all the morning trying to pluck this rabbit."—*Tit-Bits.*

Grim Proof

"Johnnie," began the lad's mother, rather crossly, "why didn't you wash your face when I told you to?"

"I did, mother, honest," returned the boy, "and if you don't believe me, you can just look at the towel."

Note to Parents

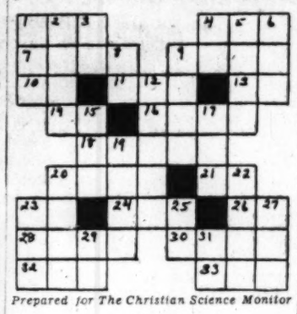
"What is the most difficult thing to learn in caring for a baby?" asked the young mother.

"To keep from talking about it all the time," replied the guest.

She Bid One Thump

Mary made a little slam,
She'd done it oft before;
But not at bridge, y'understand,
Just with the old front door.

Junior Cross-Word No. 172



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

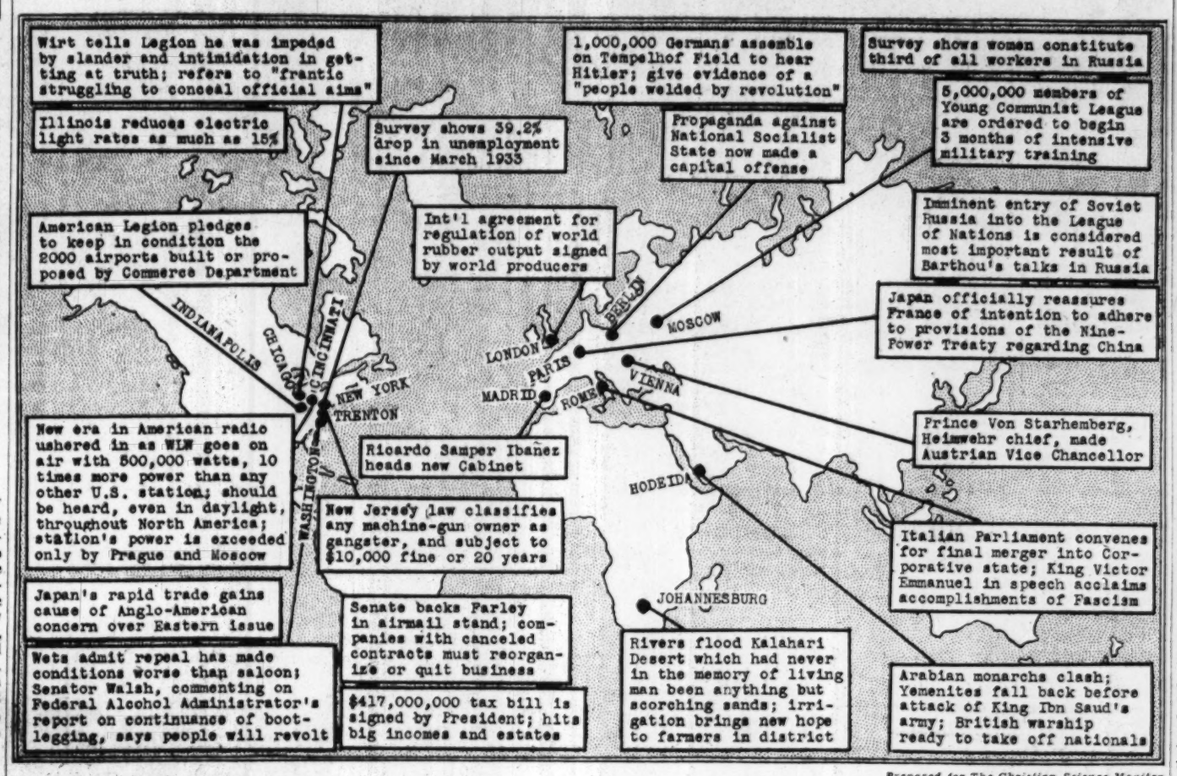
1—Directly.
4—Young dog.
7—Gift of charity.
9—Narrow woven fabric.
10—Pronoun.
11—Rowing implement.
13—Forward.
14—The Gulf of Venezuela indents this continent (abbr.).
16—Carnivorous animal of the cat family.
18—To crowd.
20—Give up.
21—Musical note.
23—The Gulf of California indents this continent (abbr.).
24—Free from moisture.
26—Versus (abbr.).
28—Mountain in Thessaly mentioned in Greek myths.
30—Musical composition for two performers.
32—Clear.
33—Peep.

Down

1—Period of time.
2—Central American rubber trees.
3—Type measure.
4—State north of Maryland (abbr.).
5—On.
6—Coop up.
8—Thus.
9—Trim or neat in dress.
12—A tree.
15—Reverence.
17—Over (poetic).
19—Book of Scandinavian legends.
20—Condition.
22—At any time.
23—Prefix meaning "not."
25—Measure of three feet (abbr.).
27—Pen for swine.
29——— George's Channel is between Wales and Ireland (abbr.).
31—Above.

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Wirt tells Legion he was impeded by slander and intimidation in getting at truth; refers to "frantic struggling to conceal official aims"
Illinois reduces electric light rates as much as 15%
American Legion pledges to keep in condition the 2000 airports built or proposed by Commerce Department
New era in American radio ushered in as WLW goes on air with 500,000 watts, 10 times more power than any other U.S. station; should be heard, even in daylight, throughout North America; station's power is exceeded only by Prague and Moscow
Japan's rapid trade gains cause of Anglo-American concern over Eastern issue
Wets admit repeal has made conditions worse than saloon; Senator Walsh, commenting on Federal Alcohol Administrator's report on continuance of bootlegging, says people will revolt
Survey shows 39.2% drop in unemployment since March 1933
Int'l agreement for regulation of world rubber output signed by world producers
Ricardo Samper Ibañez heads new Cabinet
New Jersey law classifies any machine-gun owner as gangster, and subject to $10,000 fine or 20 years
Senate backs Farley in airmail stand; companies with canceled contracts must reorganize or quit business
$17,000,000 tax bill is signed by President; hits big incomes and estates
1,000,000 Germans assemble on Tempelhof Field to hear Hitler; give evidence of a "people welded by revolution"
Propaganda against National Socialist State now made a capital offense
Survey shows women constitute third of all workers in Russia
5,000,000 members of Young Communist League are ordered to begin 3 months of intensive military training
Imminent entry of Soviet Russia into the League of Nations is considered most important result of Barthou's talks in Russia
Japan officially reassures France of intention to adhere to provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty regarding China
Prince Von Starhemberg, Heimwehr chief, made Austrian Vice Chancellor
Italian Parliament convenes for final merger into Corporative state; King Victor Emmanuel in speech acclaims accomplishments of Fascism
Arabian monarchs clash; Yemenites fall back before attack of King Ibn Saud's army; British warship ready to take off nationals
Rivers flood Kalahari Desert which had never in the memory of living man been anything but scorching sands; irrigation brings new hope to farmers in district
NEW YORK
TRENTON
WASHINGTON
INDIANAPOLIS
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
ROME
VIENNA
MOSCOW
BERLIN
HODEIDA
JOHANNESBURG

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honesty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

A PASSENGER at a bus station had asked the cashier of the café to change a dollar for him. The request was granted cheerfully. But on examining the change, the traveler found he had been given five cents too much. Immediately restoring the nickel, with explanation, he felt amply repaid by the appreciation expressed by the cashier.

But righteous deeds reach far. As the traveler proceeded on his bus journey, he fell into interesting conversation with a business man, who proved to be the head of an organization in whose work the traveler was interested, and with which he had long sought a connection.

These hopes were made known to the business man, and the traveler began to show him credentials proving his fitness in character, etc.

"You have already been introduced to me," said the manager.

"But I don't—" began the other.

"Your character, sir, was sufficiently 'introduced' to me back there at the station when I witnessed the return of that nickel. Our firm uses only men of that character. How would you like to come with us?"

The happy passenger is to this day enjoying the fruition of honesty in little things.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Kites

MY 12-year-old son one day observed a group of little boys trying to fly a poorly-made kite. Then and there an idea was born.

Using orange-box crates for kite sticks and brightly colored paper for covering, he constructed a number of attractive and sturdy kites, which he placed in the windows of the various school stores around town. He sold them for 20 cents apiece.

During the kite season, my son made enough from this little venture to buy the family a four-quart ice-cream freezer, not to mention many small articles dear to the heart of a boy, but for which there is no provision made in the family budget.

M. R. W.

Your Camera

Reduction of Negatives

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

WHEN the temperature of the developer is too high, or the solution is too concentrated, or the film has been developed for more than the correct time, the resulting negative will be so dense or opaque that a prohibitive amount of time will be required to make a print from it.

Negatives of this type may be reduced in a few minutes to the correct density for rapid printing. Reduction will also help an overexposed film.

The beginner should use the prepared powders, which may be obtained at any photographic stock house. They are more convenient for use than those mixed at home.

The ideal time to reduce a negative is after it has been fixed, and before drying. If the film has been dried first, it must be returned to the fixing bath and thoroughly saturated. If this is not done, the reduction will not take place uniformly. After reduction the quality of the negative should be about that of a correctly exposed and developed film.

The directions on the package should be closely adhered to, because the manufacturer has employed expert help to produce the best methods of procedure.

There are many different chemicals which act as reducers, some of which have special action on the film. Later, some suggestions will be made along this line. As the beginner becomes experienced he may wish to mix his own chemicals and will find that conditions may be modified to suit individual cases.

Brevities

New York Times: Admiral Byrd reports that Little America is "all there." Let us hope that big America will soon be sending out the same news.

Los Angeles Times: Two agencies that increase living expenses are a depreciated dollar and a charge account.

Detroit Free Press: One way to meet prominent people is to get a job with a collection agency.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

RESOLVE to be thyself, and know that he
Who finds himself, loses his misery.

—MATTHEW ARNOLD

Coming Events Cast Their Shadows

Leslie S. Osgood, of Brookline, Mass., Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB for This Unusual Picture—the Shadow of a Landing Plane, From the Plane Itself. There Was No Chance to Plan or Choose for the Snap. It Was a Case of Sudden Possibility, and Take It or Leave It.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Crossing-Tender

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

NOW there is a Railway that runneth through the Town where I live, and there are Gates that are pulled down when a Train Goeth by.

And one day when I would have crossed the Tracks, the Gates went down, so that I stopped. And I spake unto the man who keepeth the crossing, and I said, Lovest thou thy Job?

And he said, I count myself lucky to have this Job; . . . nevertheless mine is an Hard Job.

And I said, Wherefore should thy Job be Hard?

And he said, Because I save people's lives, and they turn and scoff at me.

And I said, That is strange, for they should love thee.

And he said, They come down the Street breaking the Speed Limit, and Honking for me to Lift the gates; or if they be on Foot they Duck Under. And when I warn them not to cross the Tracks lest they die, they act as if I were their Enemy.

And I took him by the Hand, and I said, Thou art my Brother, and my Job is like unto thine.

And he said, Not So You Could See It. Art thou not a Minister and a Philosopher?

And I answered, I am a Crossing-Tender. Where thou seest Yonder Spire, I tend a Crossing; and I say unto the Wicked, Go not in thine Evil Way, lest thou Die, but they continue to go as they did before. And I say unto the Heedless, Duck not under the Gate, lest evil befall thee; but they Duck as they were wont to do.

Now I had on my Best Clothes and the Crossing-Tender had on his Overalls, but we clasped hands, and he knew that we were Brothers. For my lot in life is even as his, and my Job hath the same Trials.

Nevertheless, his is a good Job, and so is Mine. And every now and then we keep people on the Right Side of the Gate.

So I considered this, and I thanked my God for my Job, and I resolved to do it as well as I could.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Tarsus

THE apostle Paul informs us in Acts 22:3 that Tarsus was the city in which he was born, and that indeed is the town's chief title to lasting fame.

Tarsus was capital of the Roman Province of Cilicia, which lay in southern Asia Minor between the Taurus Mountains and the Mediterranean; and the city itself was some ten miles from the sea, though connected with it by a navigable river, the Cydnus—up which Cleopatra had sailed in her gilded barge to meet Mark Antony, about the year 41 B. C.

It was a busy commercial center in Paul's day, for from it was forwarded much of the produce of the East destined for Greece and Rome and other cities of the West. It was well known for its learning, and had a very varied population of Greeks, Jews, Romans, and other nationalities.

For the Scrapbook

Sparkling Gems

Life is too short to choose the second best.—*Lacordaire.*

Certainly there is more required to qualify a man for his *own* company than for other men's. [It is not] every man that has sense and thoughts enough to be his own companion.—*John Norris.*

It has been a thousand times observed, and I must observe it once more, that the hours we pass with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition.—*Oliver Goldsmith.*

Every heart that has beat strong and cheerfully has left a hopeful impulse behind it in the world, and bettered the tradition of mankind.—*R. L. Stevenson.*

Daily Anecdote

Inscription

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Dean Swift first visited Dublin there was a large orphanage being erected in the city, for which subscriptions were being asked. The Dean promised £5.

On the following day the newspapers printed a report to the effect that the distinguished visitor was subscribing £50!

He was quite annoyed and let it be known to the members of the building committee. They promised to refute the report in the next day's papers, but Dean Swift would not suffer such a humiliation. He promised to give the £50 on condition that he would be allowed to choose the inscription for the stone carving overhead the main entrance.

The request was granted and there it stands today: "I was a stranger and ye took me in."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Genesis — The second *e* is as in create.

Nostrils — It is a short *i*, not a short *u*.

Subtil — *Sub'-til* (both vowels short).

Was, wast—Sound the vowel as short *o*, not as short *u*.

Cursed (Gen. 3:17) — Participial adjective, hence two syllables.

Similitude, postulate, supremacy, institute, spiritual — The effort to keep the *u* from becoming *oo* is recommended.

Figure—The *u* sound.

"Thy kingdom is come"—Do not let it sound like *Thy kingdom is scum!*

History—The *o* as in obey.

Material — *Ma-tee'-rih-al* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in account).

Scientifically—End it *-kal-ly*, not *-kly.*

Perversion — End it *-shun*, not *-zhun.*

Evil—*E'-v'l.* Don't sound the *i.*

Antipodes—The publishers of Webster's authorize us to state that this word, regardless of the context, is now always sounded with accent on the second syllable, *an-tip'-o-deez.*

Government—Watch the first *n.*

Originate—*O* as in obey.

Stomach—The *a* is sounded as the *u* in circus.

Elements—The second *e* is as in create, not as short *a.*

Madest—Two syllables.

Image — The *a* is sounded as in *chaotic*, not as short *i.*

"Inverted nor subverted"—Stress *i*: the first syllable of "subverted" is in accordance with the rule which prescribes emphasis on the difference between two similar words used close together, the stress taking effect on the second word.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

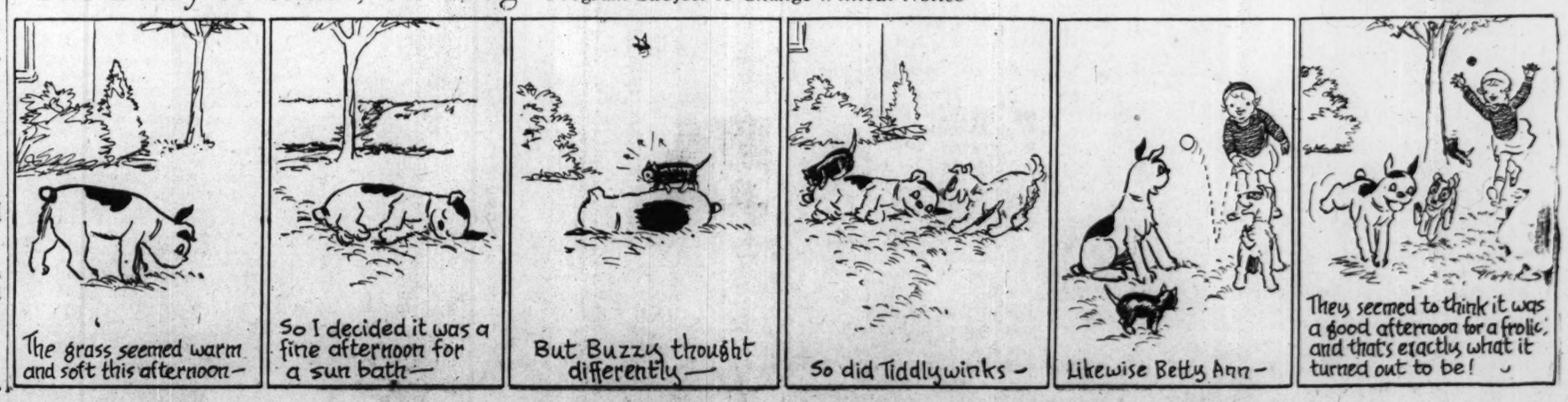
316

A percipient said the lawyer by way of defining the word may be said to be one who witnesses a scene taking it in so to speak through what are commonly referred to as the visual organs of sight

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Program Subject to Change Without Notice*

By CARMACK


The grass seemed warm and soft this afternoon—
So I decided it was a fine afternoon for a sun bath—
But Buzzy thought differently—
So did Tiddlywinks—
Likewise Betty Ann—
They seemed to think it was a good afternoon for a frolic, and that's exactly what it turned out to be!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Does NRA Mean Monopoly?

HOW to establish a fair price on hundreds of commodities and services in daily use without setting up devices that may be turned to extortion from the consumer is the biggest single problem in the NRA—with the possible exception of labor relations. Students of the program, from within and from without, are becoming more and more concerned as to what is being done with prices.

Just what is contained in the report of the President's Advisory Review Board which Clarence Darrow, chairman, said would "say a-plenty" about monopolistic tendencies in the NRA codes, is still an official secret; but the research and planning division of the NRA is preparing its own evidential study of price effects, the Consumers' Advisory Board is supplying ample evidence, and private as well as senatorial critics are making themselves heard. The opposition heads up in Senator William E. Borah's proposal to reaffirm the antitrust laws entire in place of the suspension of them provided in the NIRA.

Four principal methods of price control appear in the codes, according to George Terborgh of the Brookings Institution. These are: Open price arrangements; prohibitions against selling below cost of production; the fixing of minimum prices; limitation of production or capacity.

Each of these is subject to serious question, some as to how they are carried out, some as to whether they ought to be permitted at all.

The open price agreement is probably the most defensible if it is simply a system for reporting the going prices in an industry—in other words, if it is a real open-price plan. But where the prices are reported in advance to a code authority which uses its position to spot and put the screws on any producer who thinks the prevailing price is unnecessarily high—well, the consumer may have three guesses as to whether he is paying for a form of group monopoly.

Provisions against selling below cost raise the query, "Whose cost, that of the high-cost producer, the low-cost producer, the producer who is selling the goods, or the average of the industry?" Whatever standard is chosen, a much more accurate cost-accounting system is needed than now exists in one industry out of a hundred. Minimum prices and production control can be justified only on an emergency basis if at all. And if permitted, they certainly carry the corollary that the industry accept the footing of a public utility and that the prices or quotas be set or reviewed by a capable public agency instead of the industry itself.

The impression has been all too prevalent that the antitrust laws were simply junked by the NIRA. Business seems to have supposed the lid was off. Competent observers assert that the price-fixing methods provided in the codes represent only a fraction of the price-boosting by collusion that is actually going on. Industries with codes are doing things their codes would blush to specify, say these observers, and industries without codes are controlling prices in plain violation of the proviso that antitrust laws are not suspended except as to code-governed industries.

The Recovery Act stated even that codes promulgated under it should not permit monopolies or monopolistic practices. Yet this left the legal situation so ambiguous that the antitrust division of the Attorney-General's office has remained largely quiescent. Perhaps this is one reason why, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, more than 100 prices of manufactured articles showed an increase in March, while farm products and raw materials, which need an increase, went down.

The situation has reached a point where two lines of action are clearly indicated. There should be immediate and widespread prosecutions by the Department of Justice against price-fixing activities outside the sanction of codes. There should be test cases to determine whether the more questioned types of existing codes are within the antimonopoly requirements of the NIRA.

When these things are done, the public can better judge whether the Borah resolution to reinstate the Sherman Act *in toto* is necessary. Until they are done, sentiment for that resolution may be expected to grow.

Revolution by Education

GREAT BRITAIN runs two systems of education side by side—one free, the other extremely expensive. To modify this situation, the National Association of Schoolmasters recently passed a resolution to the effect that a network of national primary schools be established to which the children of rich and poor alike should go. It was freely stated that such a system would revolutionize the country in a very short time. Revolutions often are rather more complicated matters than this would imply, but such a proposal does, in fact, go to the roots of the British educational system.

If it were adopted, it might do for the British public schools what the first twenty years of the century did for the older universities—bring them within reach of all classes. These schools, of which Eton and Harrow, Winchester and Rugby, are the most famous, are among the most private institutions in the world. It has been estimated that the type of education which they symbolize, ending with three or four years at Oxford or Cambridge, costs something like £3000 per boy, which is as much as the total income of a prosperous working class family for fifteen years. In these circumstances it is hardly surprising that the children of only about 3 per cent of the population of Great Britain are able to attend these establishments. Nevertheless, the English public schools have trained and produced many of the most remarkable men in English history.

Both Oxford and Cambridge now welcome ability from every stratum of society. They are able to do this because of the generous scholarships they offer. If, as the National Association of Schoolmasters suggests, the children of all classes in their first years received the same type of education, all would stand an equal opportunity of winning a public school scholarship. This, it might be contended, would be a further step toward complete social homogeneity, and would modify the duality of British education.

"Wolf Cries"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S warning that it is "time to stop crying wolf" is badly timed. It comes in the midst of some of the most useful and least alarmist criticism the Administration has had. And it was directed to the United States Chamber of Commerce, which, although apparently much more interested in recovery than in reform, has seldom indulged in "wolf cries" of "Communism," "dictatorship," "revolution."

Doubtless the President meant the shoe only for those who put it on. And there have been plenty of those who were never alarmed about the conditions of 1929, but have been quick to take fright and "to hold out false fears" of every attempt to correct those conditions. Certainly extreme reactionaryism only arouses extremism on the other side and retards necessary compromises. Statements such as Mr. Strawn's comparing 1933 security issues with 1929 (but not with 1932), and intimating that the decline was due to the Securities Act rather than to the general unwillingness of investors to take a risk in uncertain times, do not hasten needed amendment of the Securities Act.

On the whole, however, the chamber's criticisms are not excited anticipations of trouble, but reports of actual difficulties experienced under the operation of the New Deal. To some extent, unquestionably, they are complaints from vested interests disturbed by change. But they are more than that. They contain information and viewpoints of which the agents of change and the administrators of reform need to take account.

After necessary discounting of mere prophecies of disaster, there remain valuable warnings of defects which must be remedied before reform will be effective. A protest against "wolf cries" is not sufficient answer to such criticism. It can be better answered by examination of the questions raised.

If the processing tax is actually holding down the consumption of wheat, it is a factor which must be weighed in any judgment of crop reduction efforts. If politics is entering into the award of public works contracts despite Mr. Ickes's efforts, it is well for the Administration and the country to know about it. If revival of heavy industry is being held up by restrictions designed to keep politics out, that needs to be known. If business feels uneasy about monetary measures and the tremendous burden of taxation, that feeling must enter into the calculation of national policy.

Moreover, if NRA and AAA are failing to achieve all that was promised for them—and there can now be no question that they have partially failed—the President would do well to welcome any testimony of that failure which is tempered by recognition of partial success and of the continuing need for action to remedy the evils at which they were aimed. He has frankly said his program was experimental; he is under obligation to accept evidence of failure and to make alterations.

William H. Woodin

THERE will long remain with those who knew William H. Woodin, either during his somewhat brief career as Secretary of the Treasury in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Cabinet, or more intimately in his social and business activities, the memory of his gentleness and deferential consideration. He was not of that stuff of which ordinary politicians are made, neither was he the brusque business financier who, after all, is more the creature of fanciful fear than actuality. How differently we regard those whom we suppose to be great, and gruff, and domineering, when we come to know them and learn to love and trust them. We are able to disprove, almost daily, the old belief that "familiarity breeds contempt," by gaining a better understanding of our fellows. This better understanding begets love, confidence, and true brotherhood. Mr. Woodin contributed much to this realization.

The former Secretary of the Treasury will not go down in history as a political phrasemaker or partisan dispenser of the earned or unearned increment too often the reward for questionable service. He came in, with the present administrative régime, as a minute man or captain of quickly assembled shock troops, to safeguard private and public credit during what was an admittedly inevitable bank holiday. His service during that period and the subsequent period of reorganization and readjustment was invaluable because of his resourcefulness and absolute loyalty to the Chief Executive.

No finer tribute can be paid to any person, man or woman, boy or girl, than to say, truthfully and gratefully, that he or she is loyal. Loyalty, in the last analysis, must be actuated by cheerful obedience to the standard set up, by unselfishness, by love. He who reflects these in his daily life carries with him, as he journeys forth, we are constrained to believe, an acceptable and universally accredited passport.

Independence—at a Price

ACCEPTANCE of the Tydings-McDuffie measure by the Philippine Legislature starts a people on the road to political independence. What sort of road it will prove to be is not much less a question under this bill, which President Roosevelt signed on March 31, than under the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act signed by President Hoover and rejected by Philippine leaders last October.

The chief difference between the two measures is one which has no bearing on Philippine ability to achieve economic independence, without which political freedom is likely to become "as sounding brass." The rejected measure provided for maintenance of naval reservations and fueling stations and, in addition, maintenance of military posts, after full independence had been granted and until some agreement should be reached. Under the measure just accepted, the United States will forgo the not impressive privilege of maintaining military posts after termination of the ten-year "commonwealth period."

With respect to immigration, the racial bias against Asiatics still finds expression in limitation of Filipino immigrants to the United States to fifty annually. And even Senator Tydings, sponsor of the new measure, has admitted doubt that the Filipinos will be able to solve the economic problems in which this plan will involve them. Filipinos already are learning what dangers lie in their path. They are confronting two pieces of legislation aimed at restricting their trade with the United States. One is the pending sugar-quota plan, the other a tax on imports of coconut oil which has passed the Senate.

The apparent satisfaction with which the Quezon and Osmena factions—which split on the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act—joined in welcoming the Tydings-McDuffie proposal must be surprising to those who have weighed the implications in both bills. Some believe that Filipino leaders have received unofficial pledges that further economic concessions will be considered, and it is difficult to think of any other explanation. But it is by no means yet clear that the motive behind the granting of independence to the islands is one which will make further concessions easy to obtain. Political freedom may be an ideal to the recipients. The grantors apparently continue to regard it more as a matter of dollars and cents.

The Father of the Jameses

Book of the Day

LOOKING back on the America of a century ago, one is tempted to think of it as a Golden Age of Innocence—the political realities of the era to the contrary notwithstanding. The exuberant sense of limitless possibilities which had marked the earliest Puritans seemed suddenly to be reborn in a thousand different forms, ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous, from the prophetic vision of an Emerson to the perverse and fantastic imaginings of a host of well-meaning cranks. It was in this atmosphere of naïve idealism that Henry James Sr. took his first drafts of intellectual day.

As surely as the younger Henry James was the most modern of all the writers of his period and as surely as William James marked the turning point in modern philosophy, so surely did the elder James belong heart and soul to the preceding Age of Innocence. As an amateur philosopher and theologian he has had little direct influence on American thought, but as one of the most intelligent of the mid-century group of idealistic thinkers he exemplifies very vividly certain of the predominant influences and tendencies of his time. Mr. Hartley Grattan's book, "The Three Jameses," recently drew the reading public's attention to him, but Mr. Austin Warren's more extensive study of his life and thought (THE ELDER HENRY JAMES. New York: Macmillan. $2.50) goes deeper—though not so deep as one could wish, for the author appears to have no positive critical vision of his own.

A Calvinist Training

James received a thorough training in the rigid theology of Calvinism, and though hostile from the first to its doctrines, he retained throughout his life a belief in one of its fundamental tenets, namely, that spirituality is something quite different in kind from morality, the grace of God from the blind efforts of men. Like his friends Carlyle and Emerson, as Mr. Warren points out, "he was deeply shocked by the Victorian substitution of respectability for virtue, of *moralism* for spirituality." In the violence of his revolt he may have sounded at times like a moral anarchist. The one sermon he ever preached was a vigorous attack on Pharisaism, at the close of which the 16-year-old daughter of Julia Ward Howe remarked: "Mamma, I should think that Mr. James would wish the little Jameses not to wash their faces for fear it should make them suppose that they were clean."

A Sense of Fact

The criticism has point, but James—unlike the pure and aerial Bronson Alcott—had a restraining sense of fact which kept him from trying to put his Swedenborgian-Fourierist theories into practice. Rather, he held them as suitable for a completely regenerate society such as he hoped to see gradually achieved, as the ideal possibilities of man dawned on universal thought. Of Emerson he wrote:

> He was an American John the Baptist, proclaiming tidings of great joy to the American Israel; but, like John the Baptist, he could so little foretell the form in which the predicted good was to appear, that when you went to him he was always uncertain whether you were he who should come, or another.

Actually James himself turned out to be more of a prophet than the systematic philosopher he had hoped to be. It is small wonder: there was a spirit of prophecy abroad in the land in those days. ROBERT PEEL.

"Bert" and I Visit Budapest

BUDAPEST

I WISH my old neighbors could have seen me last night—the boys who used to jump off the high bank with me into the river near Wichita, Kansas. In those days—when we weren't swimming—we wore big straw hats adjusted to our heads with shoe strings and the only other garments we had on were open-collared shirts and blue overalls with bibs. In summer time we went barefoot.

Still, I had other clothes, two good suits indeed, one for church, and the other for the town baseball team. That last outfit made me happier than any other accouterment I ever had on.

It couldn't be compared, however, to the costume I wore last night—at Budapest. And even at that I was the humblest dressed man in the place. The others had stretched glowing ribbons across their white shirts, pinned rows of glittering medals upon their breasts, wore plumed hats upon their heads, and some even were dressed in flowing scarlet robes.

* * *

I was at a reception—one of Hungary's grandest receptions—in the beautiful and spacious home of the Prime Minister, Mr. Julius Gömbös (the first syllable is pronounced like the *gum* you are supposed not to chew and the second so as to rhyme with *mush*). The Little Chancellor of Austria, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, was being received. I was there watching them—that's my job, watching. Not a detective, but as a newspaper correspondent.

And not such a bad job either. I walked about through the lovely rooms, observing furniture, pictures, gowns, medals and sashes until I was tired, and then going up to a very important waiter at one of the many tables, laden with a hundred good things to eat, I asked him in English if he wouldn't like to give me a cup of tea.

That English was like a magic formula. Perhaps he thought I was an English duke or an American senator or gangster or something, or maybe just a good fellow. In any case he made me the object of his bountiful attentions. He pointed me to a plush chair by a little table near by, and as I with a feeling of relief sat down to rest my weary feet, pinched by my new patent leathers, he brought me a feast suitable for Jupiter himself—whoever Jupiter may have been. And he seemed to think it a great honor to serve me. His satisfaction was exceeded only by my felicity. Tea, pink lemonade, sherbet as you read about in "Arabian Nights," pears imported from India's coral strand or some other exotic place, and wafers such as humming birds might serve at a five o'clock "affair."

Of course, I am aware that a well-brought-up person shouldn't really eat at a reception like that. You mustn't think that I still have the hay of Smith County, Kansas, in my hair. My daughters, indeed, have told me how to act, and they know, because they are students in college. But I enjoyed being treated like a Nabob (no Nabob ever had less than 349 servants), so I sat comfortably and unblushing at my table. Dukes and duchesses went past, admirals, regents, prime ministers, chancellors, ambassadors, cardinals and generals brushed by me, talking or merely acting important. I greatly appreciated being so near to so much grandness and such exquisite ice cream. And especially I enjoyed resting.

* * *

You may wonder why I was tired. Well, I had been running about over this part of Europe, watching conferences, looking in on pacts, paging new prime ministers, shadowing revolutionists, and had barely had time to catch the train and come to Budapest with "Bert."

This whole show was for him—a colleague of mine, as it were. Certainly a contemporary. At any rate, about the time I was walking two miles to school in Smith County every morning, he was trudging an equal distance to another little country schoolhouse in Austria. As I followed the plow through the moist black earth, cool and friendly against my bare feet, he was doing the same.

With time he grew up, too, though never very far up, for he is still an exceedingly small man. He left the plow to go to school, but he never left the plowmen. After finishing the university he went back to the farmers to help them get ahead. For more than a decade he worked for them as an agricultural expert, and after that as Minister. Then he became Chancellor of his country and a little later dictator, the dictator of one of the most vital little states in the world. So he is no longer Bertie, the peasant boy, but Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the Chancellor of Austria, the friend of Mussolini, MacDonald, Gömbös and everybody except Hitler and Karl Marx. And for months he has been trying to work out some European combination that would either induce Hitler to give Austria his friendship, or that would protect Austria from Hitler's designs.

As a step in that undertaking he came to Budapest as a guest of the Hungarian Government. And I hope he's had some success. But what interested me the most was to see the honor given to this peasant boy of yesterday.

* * *

You must remember that Budapest is the home of aristocrats. Here a number of families are very proud of their origin. High society is very exclusive. And at our reception were the highest of the high.

But who was the chief host? Mr. Julius Gömbös, the son of a village school-teacher. And the chief guest? The son of a mill hand and a peasant girl. His mother lives in a two-room farm cottage, and he occupies a very modest rented Viennese apartment up over a furniture store.

I saw plainly last night that the strongest thing in the world is a strong personality. See who rule Europe! Who hold the reins of authority in London, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Moscow and Warsaw? Men of very humble origin. Titled men are taking a back seat. These gay ribbons, and most of these medals, and this thing called aristocracy is of very small importance. Even laws, constitutions, reforms are secondary matters. The most essential things in the world are strong men and good men. R. H. MARKHAM.

What the Farmer Wants

THE city dweller has read much in his paper during the last year of farm strikes and "holidays" in the United States, of wrangles over milk codes, of millions of dollars given to farmers for planting fewer acres of cotton and grain. He has read of millions of sows slaughtered to reduce future meat supplies, of millions of dollars' worth of beef, apples, and butter bought with taxpayers' money. In magazines he has read vaguely alarming articles about the agrarian unrest.

"What does the farmer want?" exclaims a harassed urbanite. "The city business men get no favors! Why tax us to help the farmers?"

In these two questions is the great barrier between city dweller and farmer. The great wall of misunderstanding has been in process of erection through the centuries. Farmers are suspicious of city men. The farmer works hard physically and risks his capital in his crops. He sees city men make profits on farm products, and thinks, unjustly in most cases, that the city man works little, risks little, and profits much.

Some urbanites have puzzled over the attention and resources devoted to the agricultural situation by the Administration. Reviewing a few facts will help explain the momentous agricultural experiments now being tried.

Farm population in the United States Jan. 1, 1932, was estimated by the Department of Agriculture as 31,260,000, highest in history. Agricultural products last year were estimated to be worth $5,240,000,000 as against $11,950,000,000 in 1929. The capital used in agriculture on Jan. 1, 1932, was $44,339,000,000.

Now the crucial point is that, whereas the city man's property is a home, a farm is not only a home, it is a commercial concern. The farmer is the greatest customer of all types of industries. Hence, the Administration is apparently determined to aid the farmer in his desire to be on an equal commodity footing with the city consumer.

The farmer wants, first of all, a fair dollar. For years, he has been raising products which sold at a low price. What he has bought has cost high. The result naturally has been that he has had to curtail buying. Thus, business in general has been slowed up.

How a fair farm dollar shall be achieved promises to be one of the great economic problems of the future. The farmer knows that he has not been receiving his share of that commodity we call money. He wants a new deal so that he can receive more.

But the farmer wants more than an increase in dollars, he wants a better standard of living. Outdoor life has its joys and compensations; those who love the soil and animals and trees and open spaces would not exchange for urban life. But farmers want more of the compensations which are accepted as a matter of fact by urbanites.

The farmer wants to abolish his twelve and fourteen hour day; he wants more leisure with all the joys and satisfactions that leisure gives. He wants the modern conveniences of life. (Only ten per cent of the farm homes have bathrooms.)

In short, the farmer wants to spend his dollars to raise his standard of living. And this means good business for industries. An honest and fair commodity dollar, plus a desire to improve, do not make an unreasonable platform of farmers' wants. HAYDN SANBORN PEARSON.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Nature's Laws Prevail

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A job-saving campaign, being organized by coal miners and their friends, whose object is to defeat further development of water power in the United States, has aroused my interest and also my antagonism.

When the first harvesting machines demonstrated their ability to reduce the amount of labor needed to harvest grain, some were destroyed by the workers to save their jobs. The principal was the same as that animating this coal movement. If the men backing this movement could have their way, they would discard all modern efficiency—to make more jobs—more hours of drudgery for the lower classes of workers. We ought to forge nails by hand, etc.—to make more jobs—not cut down the hours per man.

Was the coal supply placed on the earth to give our generation jobs? Is that its prime object? Have future generations no rights that we are bound to respect? That these miners may have jobs, why not let these men dig more coal and pile it in big piles and set fire to it? Must we strip the earth of its natural resources and dissipate them, for no necessary economic purpose, just to make jobs to give a bare subsistence to some toilers and pile up fortunes for a few mine operators? That is, and always has been the principle upon which capitalism is built. Exploitation is the mainspring of capitalism. When exploitation fails, capitalism fails. No man spends money developing a worked-out mine.

The real cause of the depression is the difficulty of making $X = X + Y$, i. e., for the consumer, who pays all costs, and who is preponderantly the labor class, to pay both labor and capital costs out of the labor cost which he receives. If our lawmakers have found a way to overthrow the laws of mathematics, they may get somewhere with the present program. But if nature's laws are supreme, we shall have to line up in harmony with them.

Rockford, Ill. ALFRED GOODELL.

Opportunity for Chemists

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why is horse and cattle branding by the primitive fire-and-iron method still practiced in the West? It seems to me that if some cattle breeder or humanitarian were to offer a money prize to professional chemists—as well as to the public at large—for a painless method of permanently marking cattle, it would result in the working out, in a very short time, of such a method. I see no reason why experimentation should not be carried on upon insensate hides.

The torture and long-continued nervous strain incidental to the branding must inevitably be harmful to the digestive, reproductive and all other functions of the animals. A painless marking process would therefore improve the breeds.

To a layman, the working out of such a process seems childishly simple, compared with countless other accomplishments of chemical engineering.

Oak Park, Ill. SAMUEL A. MINTURN.

In California Cotton Fields

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much interested in the article, "Vigilantism in California Held Inhuman." I am just a farmer's wife in the San Joaquin Valley cotton-growing section, and I know from our personal contact with the cotton pickers that they would much prefer to be left alone by strike agitators. We hire very much the same crew each year, and they come back like old friends, glad to see us, and to work. This year they lost about three weeks' time because they were afraid to work with the threats of trouble made by the agitators.

They do not envy the farmer. Said they would rather work short hours and not have anything to worry about. As for wages, there was no complaint. They were a happy, carefree bunch. MRS. ROBERT BURR.

Hanford, Calif.